

INSIDE: THE DRAMATIC OAKALLA ESCAPE

Maclean's

JANUARY 18, 1988

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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GOD'S NEW MILITANTS

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The drama at Okalla

After rioting and being put in 'the hole,' 35 inmates at BC's Okalla prison staged a dramatic breakout that revived controversy about the jail system. —Page 10



Weak links in a chain

Movie magazine Gush Dubinsky and his Toronto-based Gushes Odds Corp. are under fire following a price increase and a feud with a major studio. —Page 25

COVER

God's New Militants

Far from being dead, as commentators were speculating just two decades ago, God is alive and well—and has gone into politics and out on the battlefield. The result has been deep cultural clashes within the affected societies, conflicts between modernism and traditionalism, and in the case of Islam, widespread fear in the Western world. —Page 36

COVER PHOTO BY KEVIN MAZUR FOR MACLEAN'S



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Post-mortem of principles

Tortured into the collapse of Principal Group Ltd., suggests that company president Donald Cousens and government regulators failed the firm's investors. —Page 39



Heat and controversy

Coplane St. Onge's acting debut and Patrick Swayze's solid performance highlighted the first week of CBC's lush new weekly drama, *Mount Royal*. —Page 46

Down for the count

Sheila Stevens is reminiscent of a punch-drunk fighter who, while everyone around him can see he's knocked, obstinately persists his course. "Wrong by my measure," Canada Dec. 16: Stevens has been around Brian Mulroney for too long. Like Mulroney, he believes that all he has to say to right any and all wrongs is "That's completely untrue." Sound familiar?

—J. FRANCIS THERIAULT,
Surrey, B.C.

Correcting the record

In the introduction to the interview with the Prime Minister ("Mulroney on his record," Canada, Dec. 21), Macfarlane states, "Mulroney quoted former Liberal cabinet minister Jack Pickersvill to support his free-trade arguments." This statement is both untrue and unfair to the Prime Minister and to me. No doubt the editor of the piece was confusing free trade and Meach Lake. In the interview, the Prime Minister referred to my support of the Meach Lake accord and my statement that the agreement was "a miracle." In supporting Meach Lake, I was in the good company of the 10 provincial premiers and the Prime Minister who, for only the third or fourth time in our 100-year history, had agreed unanimously on a major constitutional change. As for free trade, I have made no public statement but, in private, I have described myself as an unqualified neutral. Having seen the text of the pro-



Sheila Stevens obstinately pursuing his course

posed agreement, I feel I would have no choice but to vote against it if called upon to do so.

—JACK PICKERSVILL
Ottawa

A mother's wage

As a mother of four who stays at home with her children, I am angry at the value that the government and other agencies have put on my services ("The new day care policy," Canada, Dec. 16). A mere \$160 more per year per child for a stay-at-home mother compared with a tax exemption increase of \$3,000 per child under 7 for a mother who works makes me think that my services are of value only if I am licensed for child care or if I work out of the home at any other job than full-time motherhood.

—CAROLYN AARON,
Newcastle, Alta.

Attacking privatization

"A West Coast sell-off" (Canada, Dec. 7) seems to leave the impression that Premier William Vander Zalm's plan to privatize the B.C. government's assets and services is a daring experiment that will affect very few people of the province, sad, goah. It will save \$25 million in operating costs in 1988-1989. The first step in privatization was the issue of British Columbia Resource Investment Corp. shares by Bill Bennett's Social Credit government in 1979. These shares were sold to us citizens at \$6 per share and now they're worth around 76 cents. A successful experiment? Hagwash.

—LAWRENCE K. MARCHESSE,
Campbell River, B.C.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Short correspondence is published at the Editor's Merit. Mailbox: Mailbox, Thunder Bay, 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5P 2A7.

DIED: Parliament and controversial Canadian historian Arthur Lower, 96, at his Kingston, Ont., home (page 41).

DIED: Master British film star Trevor Howard, 71, found for his roles in such classics as *Peter the Great*, of complications from influenza and bronchitis, in a London hospital (page 54).

DESIGNED: Canadian Communist party general secretary William Kashlan, 78, after 22 years in the position, in the last federal election, in 1984, the Communists ran candidates in 63 of the country's 383 ridings and received only 5,609 votes. Kashlan said that he was stepping down in favor of a younger leader. He added that the party's overall economic will unanimously recommended George Hewlett, 42, at the annual convention in Toronto in May. Party executive Hewlett is former secretary-treasurer of British Columbia's United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union. The party numbers fewer than 5,000, down from about 25,000 in the 1940s.

DISMEMBERED: A charge of 1001 against Vancouver radio open-line host Gary Rasmussen, laid by Victoria lawyer Douglas Christie, founder of the separatist Western Canada Concept and counsel for the Canadian Free Speech League, by a B.C. Supreme Court jury, in Vancouver. Rasmussen had criticized Christie's defense of Toronto graphic artist Ernest Zandvoort and former Koolhaas, Alta., schoolteacher James Keegstra—charged with preaching hatred against Jews—and said that he believed that Christie feared those opinions.

DIED: American-born author Thomas York, 47, a chaplain at the University of Waterloo and Wilfrid Laurier University in Waterloo, Ont., in a car accident in Illinois on his way home to Ontario from Arkansas where he had been visiting his mother. The first of York's seven books, *With the Wilderness* (1972), was based on his experiences living in an Indian village in British Columbia. His humorous novel *The Monk on Passion* won the 1978 North Texas Hall of Fame Award.

DIED: Former National Basketball Association star shooting guard Peter (Pete) Maravich, 40, of a massive heart attack shortly after a pickup game in a Pasadena, Calif., church moments after telling friends "I'm really feeling good. I ought to play more often." An eccentric, hard-charging, fast passer whose colleagues described him as a genius, Maravich had a record 41.2-point average per game at Louisiana State University. Maravich often said, "I'm just trying to push the game to its limits."

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Maestro with a mission

He was born on the Kahnawake Mohawk Indian reserve near Montreal, had been a successful conductor/producer on Broadway while in his teens and went on to become the first North American Indian symphony conductor. Then, in 1984, the CBC decided that John Kim Bell was prime documentary material. When the program aired, it changed the course of Bell's life. He received more than 400 letters, mostly from native youth. Band Bell "I was shocked to learn how many native people had the desire to be on-screen in the arts." The letters prompted him to found the Canadian Native Arts Foundation in 1986. Having started out on a shoestring budget, Bell, now 36, has already proved his mettle as a fund-raiser: he is on his way to turning the Toronto-based organization into a multi-million-dollar enterprise.

Bell is the son of Don Eagle, a Montreal TV wrestling star of the 1950s who was known by his nickname Marlowe Harvey, and Beth Hamilton Bell, a U.S. musician and actress. After his parents divorced when Bell was two, he

lived most of the year with his mother in Ohio but spent summers on the reserve. In 1975 he graduated from Ohio State University's music program—having already conducted professionally for touring productions and summer shows while he was in his teens. After graduation Bell worked on more than

Bell's musical accomplishments and work with the Canadian Native Arts Foundation have brought acclaim

30 Broadway musicals and touring shows. His career took a classical turn when Toronto Symphony music director Andrew Davis made him the orchestra's assistant conductor for the 1980-1981 season. Now, his accomplishments and work with the foundation have brought widespread acclaim.

When Bell began receiving letters af-

ter the CBC aired his documentary on him, he quickly realized the need to open new channels of opportunity for native youth—particularly those who lived in small, remote communities. Band Bell "Despite all the efforts of native leaders, the people still live in dire poverty. They still have the highest rates of drug and alcohol abuse, suicide and family violence. And in some places the school dropout rate is as high as 70 per cent." As a result, he created the foundation, drawing on his experience on Broadway and as a symphony conductor—which taught him to think big. Band Bell "They say that if you start off conducting a small orchestra, you will always stay with a small orchestra. I wanted to capture the attention of the general public and corporate Canada."

After getting the arts foundation off the ground with \$25,000 of his own money and an \$85,000 bank loan, Bell began to generate funding for the organization from the federal government, the province of Ontario and the corporate sector. In the fall of 1986, operating under the assumption that it takes money to make money, Bell ignored the advice of seasoned professional fund-raisers and began engaging an ambitious gain beneficiary for the foundation featuring the Toronto Symphony, Broadway star Renée Marie Payne and two Canadian native singers, Don Ross and Eileen Treen.

The February 1987 concert cost \$180,000 to stage, but the profit of \$65,000 allowed the organizers.

At the time, the foundation's full-time staff consisted of Bell and one other person; it now has a total staff of three. And Bell has a clear vision of the foundation's three goals: to increase native awareness of artistic opportunities, to provide funding for education and to give promotional assistance to native artists wishing to begin professional careers. In 1987, the organization arranged for the Toronto-based Canadian Opera Company Ensemble to tour Ontario remote schools to present an evening of operatic music. And last month the organization gave grants totaling \$10,000 to help talented youths pursue education in fields ranging from the visual arts to dance.

Although the foundation also supports traditional native arts—it was an organizer of an international mosaic-making competition in 1986—Bell's outlook is increasingly progressive. And he recalls that at first he encountered some resistance from native leaders. Indeed, Joseph Morton, grand chief of the Council for Kahnawake, admits that Bell's high-profile approach initially worried him of the "one-car salesman." But Morton now says that he is very impressed with what Bell has been able to do in terms of "making the



Bell, a resolutely progressive outlook

consciousness of non-native members." And Bell scored a political coup in 1986 when the nation's largest native political body, the Assembly of First Nations, unanimously passed a resolution supporting the arts foundation. At the moment, the group is expanding. It set up a Calgary honorary board in 1987, and, says Bell, it is in the pro-

cess of establishing similar organizations in Vancouver, Ottawa and other centres. The foundation also has a major performance project in the works: this fall it plans to present a full-length ballet featuring the voices of native dancers and designers. And although the ballet has an Ojibwa legend at its core, it will address issues of importance to modern native life.

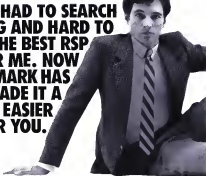
Meanwhile, Bell, who is single, remains characteristically busy. Last December he travelled to London to become the first North American Indian conductor of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, a concert presented by the international native group Indigenous Survival International. He is currently finishing the score for a PBS mini-series, *The Trial of Shasta Naag*, which will air next month. And he is also an active speaker for the National Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program.

But the arts foundation occupies most of his time. Bell has laughingly acknowledged that his brother has nicknamed him "the Schlemmer" for his fund-raising activities. Band Bell "I am like a little dog that bites your leg and won't let go." he added, "I don't think I will change the world overnight, but I do think that we can make a difference—and this is the way to do it."

—PAMELA YODanis in Toronto

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Boko with painting: 'disappeared' property that may be worth millions

FOLLOW-UP

Joyal's lost masterpiece

As a student at the London School of Economics and Political Science in 1968, Serge Joyal became enamoured by an old painting in a private gallery. The oil-on-canvas depiction of the birth of Christ was priced beyond Joyal's meagre means, but he acquired it when his parents sold him \$1,000 as a graduation gift. However, in 1975 someone stole the painting from Joyal's rented home in the Laurentians. It was not until 1996 that it came into the possession of Montreal artist and art collector Georges Boko, who says that he bought it for \$100 as an antique store Joyal, a federal Liberal cabinet minister from 1981 to 1984, went to court to retrieve the painting. But his bid fell a Quebec Superior Court judge ruled that he could no longer claim it. "This is a dangerous precedent," said Joyal, who added that he will appeal. "The consequences could be serious in terms of trying to control the trade of stolen art."

The judge made the decision under a provision in Quebec law that states that if an owner does not lay claim to property within three years of its falling into other hands, the property is "disappeared"—a provision that has alarmed Canadian artists and art dealers. Meanwhile, Boko and that the painting may be the work of the 15th-century Dutch master Rembrandt van Rijn, he added that if the courts reject Joyal's appeal, he will try to have the work authenticated—pending the results of scientific tests now being con-

ducted. And if it is indeed proven to be a Rembrandt, it could fetch more than \$2 million on auction in New York City. Declared Boko, who says that he intends to sell the painting: "I have the law on my side."

Several Canadian artists and dealers have expressed concern at the lower court ruling—and its ramifications. Vancouver artist Tim O'Leary, himself the victim of a number of thefts, said, "When I read about it, I thought, 'This can't be right.'" Added Edith Teemant, executive director of the Professional Art Dealers Association of Canada: "It implies that anyone who claims they bought a stolen Van Gogh or good fork never has to prove it." But Benjamin Bichard, Boko's lawyer, said that the court had no choice but to maintain the stability of commercial transactions. Added Bichard: "People have to know that they can buy something without worrying about some farmer 'sneer' coming up to claim it later."

For his part, Joyal, now the head of a Montreal import-export firm, said that his appeal was not motivated by financial considerations. "I bought the painting because I liked it," he told Maclean's, "not as an investment." Indeed, since Joyal's student days, his love of art has led him to amass an extensive private collection. And if his appeal is successful, Joyal said that he plans to donate the painting to a gallery—whether it is a Rembrandt or not.

—LARA VAN DOREN in Montreal

FOLLOW-UP

A fragile reconciliation

Two large red and yellow artificial crosses have been each transported on either side of the one-hundred square Strang of brightly colored, light bulbs stretched across adjoining streets, and a large statue of Saint Christ in his sleigh hung over the road leading to the war memorial. But despite the impression of seasonal gaiety, the mood in Enniskillen, Northern Ireland, this past Christmas was somber. Directly opposite the First World War memorial lay the remains of the community centre. It was destroyed last Nov. 8, when an Irish Republican Army (IRA) bomb hidden inside the

town's equally divided Roman Catholic and Protestant populations. Indeed, members of both religions have actively tried to promote a new mood of reconciliation, and many people claim that support for Sinn Féin, the IRA's political arm, has cooled. Still, some residents claim that the changes may be only temporary. Said Rev. David Copley, 50, a Presbyterian minister who lost six of his congregants in the bombing: "I live in hope—but at the same time, I have my doubts."

Enniskillen has always flourished in County Fermanagh, in which Roman-



After the Enniskillen blast: grief, anger and a new still in shock

building exploded during a Remembrance Day memorial service. "The whole town is in a state of shock," said James Mallin, 41, a pharmacist who lost both parents in the blast. "I could rather not talk about it."

Eight weeks after "The Bomb," as locals refer to the incident, the anguish could be seen and heard openly on the streets of Enniskillen. Eleven people, all of them Protestants, died, and another 85 people, many of them children, were injured in the bombing. Later the IRA said that the civilian bombing was a mistake, claiming in a Nov. 8 statement that the bomb had been aimed at security forces and had exploded prematurely. But the shock and grief have so far not led to increased bitterness and anger between

killers in localised religious conflicts began when British and English Protestants settled the region 300 years ago, and since then the Catholic and Protestant divisions have fought bitterly for political control. In the past 10 years or fewer than three 100 men have represented the area in the British House of Commons, the most famous of whom was Bobby Sands, who died in 1981 after a prolonged hunger strike in Maze Prison. Now, Sinn Féin dominates Catholic politics and exerts an effective control of the local government.

But Enniskillen displays few of the outward signs of bitterness and violence evident elsewhere in Northern Ireland. There has been little of the intercommunal hatred and attacks

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In fact, since the bombing of Catholics and Protestants have shared projects, homes and schools in each other's churches. Youth groups have met to discuss religion and violence. And even earlier, at a joint teachers' conference in December, 1985, plans were made for joint Catholic-Protestant students together through sports, music, field trips and academic courses. "We are making a long-term investment," said Rev. Maurine McQuaid, 44, principal of St. Michael's Catholic College, McQuaid, who said that children need to find out what they share from their divided world and that "if we don't help them, it will take 10 years; if we will, we will have less time."

Some Catholics and Protestants have also united on the political front. Members of the moderate Catholic Social Democratic and Labor Party (SDAP) joined forces with Protestant Unionists to pass a motion of condolences in Paul Corrigan, 53, the Sinn Féin chairman of the region-governing Fermanagh district council, because of his refusal to condemn the IRA bomb

Still, some residents say that the new mood of reconciliation could all too easily disappear. Said Victor Gutierrez, 41, vice-principal of the Protestant Ensenkillen high school: "My anxiety is that with continuing ex-



Others appear to share that assessment. Sand Cripples, "I am quite sure that some people will still vote for Sinn Féin. By itself, I do not think that this bombing has the power to fundamentally alter the opinions of the people." But, he added, "If it can stir people who want reconciliation to work a little bit harder, we will be doing well." And in Knoxville during the past holiday season, that seemed to be as much as anyone could hope for.

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COLUMN

A leader who can crown kings

By Denise Francis

This fall, labor leader and New Democrat Bob White took to the hustings to launch his autobiographic, a book designed to enhance his political prospects. But quietly preparing last month for an election of his own was another powerful Canadian labor leader, Louis Laberge, head of the Quebec Federation of Labor, which represents half of Quebec's organized labor force. To no one's surprise, he was re-elected as president as he has been every two years since 1964, making him Canada's longest reigning labor leader. And in a country where Quebec voting bloc can make or break federal governments, Laberge looms as an important—and virtually unknown—power broker outside his province.

To the man on the street, White is Mr. Organized Labor and White's political beliefs are straightforward and four-square in support of the New Democrats. But although Laberge is far more influential, he may not deliver the kind of support from his union that the federal New Democratic Party will need in the next election. In essence, Laberge says that because of labor's steadfast opposition to free trade he and his federation may pay lip service to supporting Ed Broadbent's vote. But he says that wholehearted support will be lacking until the New Democrats make crucial changes. And his criticism points out the problems that the NDP is having in winning Quebec workers—much less voters.

Laberge is frank about what his political will be in the next election. "No doubt we will take sides with the NDP—I will never support the Liberals federally," Laberge told *Maclean's*. "But the NDP has a problem because its political arm is directly opposed to the Parti Québécois. Many of our workers who would work for the NDP federally won't work for it, provided it means they are also 'Pro-Quebec'." The problem, Laberge explained, is that under the NDP's current rules "you must join the federal and provincial parties. I was a member of the NDP for years but not now—for the same reason as many others. I won't join the next potential party."

Laberge added that he has met with Broadbent to discuss the problem. And with Laberge as the helms of 375,000 federal members in Quebec, compared to White's 100,000 members, Broadbent and other politicians listen to Laberge. Of course, it would be in-

teresting to suggest that union members vote as a bloc on the terms of their leader, but Laberge is so respected and so sensitive to his rank and file's needs that his opinions are usually the people's opinions. Perhaps not coincidentally, when the PQ won in 1976 it was with the open support of the Federation. When the federalists returned to back the PQ in the 1985 election, the party lost to Robert Bourassa's Liberals.

Still, Laberge acknowledges that even his federation's endorsement of Broadbent will probably not be able to win the day for the NDP. For one thing, the Wheel Lake second engineered by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has helped the Conservatives at the expense of Broadbent. "To all those who voted yes in the 1988 referendum [for sovereignty] for Quebec—and that is more than half of Quebec—Mulroney must look like a good guy because he brought Quebec into the Con-

Laberge acknowledges that even his federation's endorsement of the NDP will probably not be enough to win the day

stitution," Laberge said, adding that he personally has a high regard for the Prime Minister. "Mulroney is a strong individual. He is a lawyer for employers, and I have always been able to work together with him," he said.

As for the federal Liberals, Laberge says that he is cynical about the party. "Now Mr. [Edna] Turner is having a hell of a time. If he knew on Bay Street how much trouble he would have, he would have stayed there." And, Laberge added, "I would not endorse anybody in the federal Liberal party. They were in power too long. If Trudeau came back, I would have another chance to vote against him."

Laberge's powerful federation consists of Quebec's manufacturers, and servants and employees in such fields as auto parts, aerospace, agricultural implements, construction, rail, air and parts. Laberge, 64, began work as an aeronautical machinist with Canadian Ltd. and rose rapidly from shop steward to union business agent and finally to the executive suite. Along the way, he has gained business recognition as a director since 1979 of Quebec's

private pension pool, the *Caisse de dépôt* at placements in Quebec, which over the years has invested workers' pension fund contributions in auto fields in virtually every major corporation in, and outside of, Quebec.

That marriage of workers' savings and capitalism inspired Laberge to set up the *Solidarité* Fund as the most intriguing union investment vehicle in North America. Since the federation-administered fund began in 1984, it has started or funded 40 businesses and created or saved 3,000 jobs in Quebec. Scaled by a trust scheme devised by Laberge and then-Quebec minister Jacques Parizeau. Under the scheme—which is open to all Quebecers, although about 40 per cent of members belong to the federation—workers invest their money and at the same time reduce their taxes.

The *Solidarité* fund is run on a voluntary basis. Solidarity contributions currently average \$10-\$12 per week per worker, and Quebec and Ottawa each allow a tax credit of 30 per cent of whatever the annual contribution is. For example, if a worker contributed the provincially set maximum \$3,000, he would reduce his taxes by \$1,400. Also, the \$3,000 that was invested can be transferred to registered retirement savings plan and deducted from income for tax purposes.

Initially funded by a 1984-\$90-million provincial grant—which in 1985 was matched by a grant from Ottawa—the fund has grown to invest in more than \$130 million in assets. Although European unions are similar funds, *Solidarité* is the only union fund that is based on an army of volunteers signing up as individuals. And although the fund in effect co-opts workers into capitalists, Laberge's approach is typically pragmatic. "Profit is not a dirty word to me," he said. "People who invest money and put effort into something have a right to a profit. I don't think they don't exploit people."

Laberge is nearly as round as he is tall. Despite the trappings of power and a flashy salary resulting therefrom, he has the aura of an old, bearded man with his hair graying and his face lined with his firm of people's capitalism has earned him the respect of the province's roughs and professionals. But despite his influence, his hometown support for the New Democrats will mean that the man who could make kings may not be willing to see them around.



The Oakalla jailbreak

On Dec. 26, following a series of riots, officials at British Columbia's notorious Oakalla penitentiary led to the Vancouver suburb of Burnaby placed 15 inmates in a dangerous segregation unit known as "the hole." They were not there long: Three days later, according to the prison's official version, inmate Gordon McKay switched his cell door with a sock

repeatedly condemned by critics as barbaric and inhumane. Said Vancouver prisoners' rights advocate Glenn Calhoun, "Oakalla is a dirty hole. In all my experience with prisons I've never seen anything as bad in terms of just plain, rotten misery. It's not surprising that happened."

The controversy was compounded when one of the escapees—now recog-

nitized—was seen by a guard in the prison yard. "They strip you of everything—shower, matches, you have nothing," he also noted that the men could only have escaped if both the steel outer doors of the cells and the safety latches on the Plexiglas doors were unlocked.

Last week B.C. Attorney General Brian Smith appointed Vancouver county court Judge Ian Drost to investigate the



Prison director Gubbish and damaged cell: a single inmate talking during a religious service began a chain



that ended that ended in a riot and a mass escape

tioned—appeared in an interview on CBC on Jan. 2 and said that Oakalla guards had been drinking. As well, at least one former inmate questioned the official version of the escape. The ex-convict, who lives in Vancouver but refused to be identified by name, and it was unlikely that the prisoners could have obtained knives because prisoners are strip-searched before being placed in the hole. "You don't get anything in

there," he said. "They strip you of everything—shower, matches, you have nothing." He also noted that the men could only have escaped if both the steel outer doors of the cells and the safety latches on the Plexiglas doors were unlocked.

showed the guards. Said prison director Ross Gubbish, "We have one per cent who just don't give a f---."

Drost's inquiry, due to be completed by the end of February, will also look into the policy of the corrections service on reporting escapes to the public. This issue flared when robbery suspect Heath Thompson (telephone call) Radio news, reported that he and two others had escaped from Oakalla on Dec. 31 and said that he found it strange that the escape had not been reported.

According to B.C. Corrections Commissioner Bernard Robinson, in the past three years between 20 and 25 inmates have escaped from Oakalla annually, far more than at other provincial jails. Said Robinson, "Our position is that the security requirements of the prison population at Oakalla are not met." That ad-

On Dec. 26, guards apprehended inmate David Dean, 36, for talking during religious services in a Seattle with guards. Dean seemed a not over his eye that required seven officers to close. Escapee Terry Hall, 25, said that guards brought him back to his cell. A group of 30 prisoners then began setting fire and pulling toilets and sinks from the walls. According to prison officials, 41 cells were damaged, causing an estimated \$80,000 to \$100,000 damage. The following day, inmates began rioting again when they were not allowed out of their cells into the common area. According to inmates, guards sprayed them with live hoses, opened the windows and turned off the heat. Later, 200 inmates in the east wing joined in the damage, but a 16-man tactical squad with tear gas quelled the outbreak.

On Dec. 26, guards began moving inmates in the south wing to other cells. The worst trouble-makers were placed in the segregation unit.

Corrections officials at first refused to answer questions about the escape. However, Hall provided a graphic picture of conditions inside Oakalla during the controversial CBC interview which he initiated while he was still at large. Said Hall, who had served eight months of a three-year sentence for armed robbery: "You could smell the booze on the guards. You can only push people so far and this was pushing it right to the limit."

When the station broadcast the interview, Attorney General Smith described it as "the single all-time low in journalism in this province." Smith said a "reputable news outlet" would not have interviewed a fugitive and spread out to confuse his whereabouts. But CBC news director Cameron Bell declared, "The station has a responsibility to bring to the public information on matters of public importance."

Politicians have been pressuring to close down Oakalla prison since 1982 but the latest riot and breakout have added new impetus to the idea, and the federal government of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has promised a pledge to close Oakalla by 1991, when three new facilities will be completed in the Vancouver area to house Oakalla's 400 inmates. Until then, prisoners and guards will have to endure the hard ships of life in the province's most dangerous jail.

On Dec. 27, guards apprehended inmate David Dean, 36, for talking during religious services in a Seattle with guards. Dean seemed a not over his eye that required seven officers to close. Escapee Terry Hall, 25, said that guards brought him back to his cell. A group of 30 prisoners then began setting fire and pulling toilets and sinks from the walls. According to prison officials, 41 cells were damaged, causing an estimated \$80,000 to \$100,000 damage. The following day, inmates began rioting again when they were not allowed out of their cells into the common area. According to inmates, guards sprayed them with live hoses, opened the windows and turned off the heat. Later, 200 inmates in the east wing joined in the damage, but a 16-man tactical squad with tear gas quelled the outbreak.

On Dec. 26, guards began moving inmates in the south wing to other cells. The worst trouble-makers were placed in the segregation unit.

Ministers in contempt

Deborah Blumhagen never realized what a problem it would be to bring her husband to Canada after the trial. She had met Ajay Bhambhani, an Indian citizen, in 1986 while he was visiting relatives in Canada. They married that June. Then, Ajay returned to India—and the next month Deborah filed an application with federal immigration officials, asking them to let him return to Canada as a landed immigrant. But some time later, just before federal officials previously allowed Ajay to return to Canada—and only after Deborah had taken the case to court and a judge ordered officials to process her application. They failed to produce documents, from India, by a scheduled hearing day in September, 1989. As a result, three Federal Court of Appeal judges last week convicted both Bharat Affairs Minister Joe Clark and former immigration minister Flora MacDonald of contempt of court.

The ruling—containing a 2000 Federal Court judgment in favor of the ministers—was unprecedented. Clayton Kelly, Deborah Blumhagen's lawyer, said that it was the first time that a Canadian court had held ministers in contempt because of the actions of their officials. He added that the ruling violates the traditional concept of ministerial responsibility—that ministers can be held to account for the actions of their departments. Said Kelly, "Ordinary people will benefit if that ministers will be held personally accountable."

The Bhambhani difficulties began when immigration officials decided in 1980 that their union was a warrant of convenience to secure landed immigrant status for Ajay. As a result, officials refused for five years to process the application. When they were ordered to produce documents in 1985, they missed the deadline. Said Kelly, "Ordinary people will benefit if that ministers will be held personally accountable."

The consequences of the ruling for Clark and MacDonald, now commissioners of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, are not clear. Federal officials said that they might appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada. But if that work's judgment stands, the ministers could be ordered to apologize for their department's actions—or even face fines.

—JANE O'HARA with DEBORAH BLOOMHAGEN in Vancouver

—NANCY CLARK in Ottawa with CLAYTON KELLY in Toronto

'The task of a party is to get power'

The federal New Democrats reached their highest level of support in opinion polls last year and fell back after a split caucus in July. Many Conservatives began to voice an SLP government in Ontario as a serious possibility—and began to take a closer look at Bill Broadbent, the party's leader since 1979. With a federal election widely expected in 1988, Broadbent faces high expectations among his supporters for an SLP breakthrough. National Editor Andrew Phillips and Ottawa Correspondent Michael Ross spoke with him last week in his office on Parliament Hill. Excerpts.

Macnamé: How had a very good year in 1987, but at the beginning of this year the polls are showing support for your party dropping and the government's support going up. Did you react too soon?

Broadbent: If you look at it year over year, we are five or six points above where we were at this time. So if you put it in perspective, it's been a great year. If you compare it with the high point of July, we're down somewhat. It doesn't surprise me an awful lot. Everyone was waiting for [the government] to get some kind of turnaround—so it was a matter of time before they turned around somewhat and we went down somewhat. The significant thing is that we still have the closest three-way fight in Canadian history.

Masterson's: Many people suggest that the signing of the free trade deal may have given the government a boost. Since you are so opposed to the deal, isn't that a danger signal to you?

freedom in the short run it has taken the focus off the unfairness of the government—and in particular on the integrity issue so closely associated with this government, including the personality of the Prime Minister. So, free trade has been, I think, a plus for them in that sense. Canadians were looking for at least some sense that they were prepared to fight for on principle other than the pettiness of patronage that this government has been associated

Mackay's A former federal secretary of the RUP, Gerald Caplan, said that some Conservatives have approached people in your party about a possible coalition or power-sharing after the next election.

Brookbank: I have not the slightest evidence of that.

Maclean's: Still, Liberal Leader John Turner spoke recently about the possibility of a Liberal-NDP coalition. What's your position?



Broadbent practicing the classic three-way fight in Canadian Ninja

Broadbent: I was surprised at Turner's response on that issue. I would have assumed that, like ourselves, he would have put more emphasis on his intention as leader of the Liberal party to win the election. That certainly is our objective now, to win the next election, and we'll see what happens after that.

Maclean's: Does any party, but yours in particular, risk losing its identity as a political party?

Broadbent: I was surprised, when the prime minister's response, when the provincial MP supported a majority Liberal government for two years without seats in the subsequent election!

Broadbent's: Lots

Maclean's: What are they? Some people have suggested that the Ontario axis should have demanded cabinet seats in order to ensure that it would not provide the opposition with a convenient target for its accomplishments.

Broadbent's: Some of the

Frederick: It's such a hypothetical situation that I think it's a fruitless exercise for me to speculate on the chances or the chances. All that I sense is that we are now for the first time in a position to be planning, like the other parties, to win the election.

Maclean's: Surely there are lessons for

Broadbent: Whatever the Liberals do, we have to stand our ground. I need to

my close colleagues after the 1984 election that, as sure as we are in this house, the Liberals will start talking like New Democrats. And they have. Sometimes reluctantly, they seem to be aware of the fact that the public opinion that constitutes a crucial copy of success they have moved into our turf. [but] we haven't gone still and now the Liberals are assuming like an owl, as I would better take some other policy party to distinguish ourselves. There are certain policy proposals that are being made, which would always like the vote to simply be the quality of Canadian politics, to be nothing but the moral conscience of Canadian politics, because that would mean they would remain with power. And I as a leader, and especially seriously, have been told that the only way to win is to be the only one.

the role or in, but the serious task of a political party in a democracy is to get power, because if you don't get power, the kind of programs you have been fighting for will not be adequately put in place. You don't go into politics just to make speeches. And we've finally got into the mood of the federal New Democratic Party the desire to win elections—and not just simply be a voice of conscience, wounding the other parties.

Maclean's: At part of that process, you have said that you will have to make very clear distinctions between your policy reminders—which include such controversial measures as withdrawing Canada from NATO and nationalizing a chartered bank—and your election platform. Won't you then become more like

the other parties, banking away from
the existing resolutions that you have
adopted?

brought on. No, I don't think so at all. I don't care which [social democratic] government is in the office, whether it's the Norwegian labor party or the Austrian social party, the Austrians or the Norwegians. I have a book on the policy books and had a look at the resolutions that they had passed as social democratic parties in previous decades, compared with what they did as governments, you would find differences. I don't think there's a system at all. I don't think there's a system of social democratic party going liberally down the responsibility of government right then, and they tend to pass a resolution in the abstract. Now, a party going into an election has a responsibility of looking back over a number of years at all that has happened and asking which are actually relevant.

Maclean's: What are your priorities when Parliament resumes on Jan. 29?
Broadbent: Our priority will continue to be, clearly, our opposition to a trade proposal. When we get the enabling legislation brought forward, we will be strongly opposing that legislation. We will have a budget that we have to deal with. That will be a major concern of the New Democratic Party which has fought for a number of years for a serious tax reform. We will be talking about the need for effective housing programs. The child care situation will be an important part of the agenda. The government has got to bring in legislation to give some force to what they have committed themselves to, so I think it's a bad approach. And the pro-

ment: [my interview] what various people have described as a morality package. God knows that if anyone needs it, they do. We will have attractive things to say about that, too.

Mechan's: Much of your personal appeal seems to be based on what many people call your "nice guy" image. Still, some people who have worked for you have told us and others that you can be a bit tougher and hardheaded than you appear to be publicly. Is that a few comments?

Brownstein: I don't think they're incompatible qualities. Does being reasonably congenial in public necessarily imply a woefully mindless, an incapacity to make tough decisions? I don't think so. I think you can be a tough negotiator within your own party. [But] I'm fighting with someone. I want the argument to be over the issue and not the fact that there is a difference between us. So you can have a pretty good collegial atmosphere that simultaneously allows you to be tough. I think I am prepared to prosecute it a bit, when I hear Wackler tell his critics to rule over the Mormon he made to oppose Marsh Lake. I was late, not I, who said anything about it publicly. He knows that I, as leader with full support of the executive and caucus, was treating this as a matter of principle. I was not saying that if anyone went off the board, he or she had understood the consequences. They maintained their right, as members of the New Democratic Party to [disagree], but they lost at the same time their credibility. I think that some of the more important things I've learned in making decisions but maintaining a pretty effective strain is:

The campaign of their lives

Since public opinion polls in December showed that the NRP's surge in popularity was subsiding, members of the two other federal parties have been unable to conceal their relief. Liberal House leader Herb Gray, for one, observed with satisfaction after Christmas that "this is going out of the NRP bottom." But while the New Democrats were taking root, the Conservatives peaked at 41 per cent in a July Gallup poll, then were still riding at a comfortable 30 per cent in year-end surveys. That is 19 points higher than in June, 1983, when the party bottomed out at 11 per cent. The NRP then recovered to just 19 per cent of the pop-

plans in the decline on Sept. 1, 1984. Many strategists in all three groups predict that the next campaign will be a genuine three-way race. NLP planners are gearing up for the campaign of their lives. From their modern, new sixth-floor headquarters in St. Catharines office tower, party officials are conducting a sophisticated, computerized, using new, state-of-the-art, computerized three-way mail, preparing it detailed materials for election workers. Veterans strategist William Knight, who has been as MP and principal secretary to both former Saskatchewan premier Allan Rock and federal NDP leader Ed Broadbent, has taken over the key post of federal party secretary. Declared party communications director John Mason: "We did better than we expected in the last election, but we're not assuming that things have changed a little."

challenges in the run up to the next election, expected late this year or in 1989. One problem is disagreement between the party's federal and Quebec wings over last year's Meech Lake constitutional accord, which the federal party supports and members of the Quebec wing oppose. Another problem is perennial organizational weakness in Quebec, the Atlantic provinces and Alberta. As well, the party must construct an election platform without appearing to betray some long-standing elements in NOR policy, including withdrawal from NATO. One possible solution being considered by party strategists is to announce the party's platform only after the election campaign begins that would include "priorities" for a first mandate and exclude many controversial policies.

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Renewing an old promise

It was the kind of pre-election promise that can come back to haunt a politician—and for Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, it has. In 1984 Mulroney vowed to double Canada's commitment to research and development. Justified, the government froze federal research spending and grants, and announced plans to cut back on tax breaks for private firms doing research. Scientists, educators and business leaders roundly condemned Mulroney for failing to deliv-

The criticism centres on the fact that last year's outlay of an estimated \$7.1 billion on research and development by governments and industry in Canada amounted to only 1.2 per cent of the gross domestic product. That was about the same percentage as in 1964, despite Mulroney's promise. By comparison, the United States and Japan devoted 2.5 per cent of their GDP to R and D, and Sweden 3.4 per cent. Indeed, since the Conservatives took office, Mulroney has reduced the govern-

\$400 million in 1987. Whole sections of the research establishment disappeared, including the laboratory that nurtured Nobel Prize-winning chemist John Polanyi. The staff has been cut to 1,800 from 3,270. Many, including Lipsett, insist that the research council, where scientists developed the first laser pump laser and the sophisticated system that guides the space shuttle's Columbia, is "headed for mediocrity."

The government spent private industry by reducing tax incentives for R and D last year. Finance Minister Michael Wilson announced that the government would allow businesses to deduct research costs up to one-half of their federal tax payable, instead of the full amount. After protests, Wilson agreed to set the deduction at three-quarters of research costs.

Government officials acknowledge that funding of science and technology has taken several steps in reversing the federal budget deficit. Said one senior bureaucrat, "More money has to be put on the table. There's no doubt about that." But the Conservatives were made wary by the dismal failure of the scientific research tax credit, a complex tax concession introduced by the Liberal government that did little to encourage scientists, while costing the government more than \$1 billion. The bureaucrats added that government had to close up its own house before reaching out to industry. Said the official: "The old story about splashing money around the country makes no sense. We had to reorganize."

As part of that reorganization, the government has set up advisory boards to help select industries and technologies that are worthy of support. The provision declined their support in a joint national science and technology policy that they signed last March with Ottawa. The administrative groundwork is now in place, de Cotret said, for more effective and intelligent use of funds to support Canada's science and business community. The government's immediate task is to convene a series of meetings with 200 representatives of industry, labor and the academic world invited personally by Mulroney to this week's "Toronto conference"—that this time it really means business.

—MARC CLARK in Ottawa



de Cotret (left); Lipsett fears that the National Research Council is headed for mediocrity

er on his promises. But this week Mulroney intends to address his critics. Among new promises expected from Mulroney at a government-organized three-day national conference on technology and innovation in Toronto: plans to inject more than \$1 billion during the next five years into science and technology.

At the same time, Regional Industrial Regimes Minister Robert de Cotret will present details of a proposed new ministry of industry, science and technology. It will combine the remnants of his department—whose responsibilities for aiding poorer regions have been largely taken over by new western and Atlantic development agencies—and the ministry of space for science and technology. But simply renewing Mulroney's promise—plans to form the new ministry were announced last August—will not likely silence the critics.

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GOD'S NEW MILITANTS

ESSAY

Religion... is the opium of the people
—Karl Marx

In the Muslim holy city of Mecca, at the height of the annual Hajj or pilgrimage, thousands of white-robed pilgrims cheered "Allah-akbar" (God is great). They were drowned out by Israeli militants bawling their praise of God and his prophet with cries of "Death to America"—and provoking a clash with Israeli police in which 400 people were killed. In Jerusalem, ultra-Orthodox Jews in black hats and side curls tumbled bus shelters that advertised baklava and rushed to close movie houses on the sabbath. In the United States, Christian Fundamentalists battled to ban abortion, banish books that they considered lewd and bring back school prayer, while organizing for political candidates who championed their causes. One television Evangelist, Pat Robertson, even launched his own campaign for president.

Those recent events provide compelling evidence that religion, rather than dragging the masses into a secular passivity, as Marx suggested, is as vital a force as ever. Near the end of the second millennium—in an age of awesome high-tech gadgetry and rampant consumerism—religious orthodox and fundamentalist religion is resurgent in many countries, often in its most militant forms.

On any level, basic-to-basics religion offers simple, certain answers in an uncertain time, or another. It represents a desperate universal yearning for spirituality. Religion may also be an affirmation of national identity. Whatever the reasons—and they are as diverse as the nations and faiths that have spawned them—one thing is clear: far from being dead, as commentators were speculating just two decades ago, God is alive and well—and has gone into politics and out on the battlefield. The result has been deep cultural clashes within the affected societies, fiery conflicts between modernists and traditionalists, and in the case of Islam, widespread fear in the Western world.

Religion and politics have always been intertwined. Jesus Christ has been variously described by politicians



Iranians demonstrating support for Khomeini: religion as vital a force as ever

of different ideologies as an early democrat, a social reformer or a primitive communist. Similar claims have been made for Buddha and Mohammed. And from the beginning of history, opposing armies have marched into battle with the assurance that God, under whatever name, was on their side.

There is currently a striking resurgence of Christian, Jewish and Islamic orthodoxy and fundamentalism—terms between which there is a decided distinction. According to Webster's, orthodoxy is "marked by a conformity to doctrine or practice," while fundamentalism is "a militantly conservative movement" that emphasizes "the literal interpretation" and absolute truth of the Scriptures. In no religion has such fundamentalist thinking found more militant expression than

in Islam, which boasts 800 million faithful in some 70 countries around the world.

In a sense, the current Islamic resurgence grew out of centuries of colonization and dominance by foreign powers. Searching for ways to rid themselves of a variety of outside influences—including Israel, the United States and the Soviet Union—Muslims in many nations found a shining example in the 1979 Iranian revolution that drove the pro-Western Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi off the Persian throne and brought the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to power.

A leader of Shias Islam—a sect that broke off from the orthodox Sunni majority in the seventh century—Khomeini returned from his Paris exile preaching

strict fundamentalist adherence to the message of Mohammed as written in the Koran. He has abolished all distinctions between mosque and state in an effort to create a fully Islamic society, and a pious society it is at least to Western eyes. The message, flashed on television screens around the world, are by now chillingly familiar: women veiled head-to-toe in the traditional chador, bearded men in turbans, with AK-47 rifles slung, chanting Khomeini verses and the perpetual hymn of hatred against the "infidel" West. Meanwhile, the brutal war with Iraq grinds on endlessly, the body count rises, the maimed and disfigured limping home, the dead are buried in mass graves.

A harsh fundamentalism also rules across the gulf in predominantly Sunni Saudi Arabia, although its rulers follow a pro-Western foreign policy. Under the Saudi interpretation of the Islamic code, there have been gruesome public

beheadings and amputations for theft, while foreigners have been jailed—sometimes for months—for offenses considered minor by Westerners, such as drinking alcohol. In Egypt, Islamic fundamentalism has been on the march since economic stagnation and their country's peace treaty with Israel—shot President Anwar Sadat in 1981. The government of new President Hosni Mubarak continued to use anti-terrorism for the assassination and execution of hundreds of other fundamentalists. But with an Islamic revival increasingly apparent among the populace, the Egyptian Revolution has become the main opposition voice in the 446-member Egyptian parliament, holding 31 of the 50 opposition seats.

Militant Muslims are even more entrenched in chaotic Lebanon, where Tehran-trained terrorists of such factions as the Hizballah (Party of God) aim to create a full-fledged Islamic republic. In Pakistan, an overwhelmingly Muslim nation that broke away from Hindu-dominated India in 1947, the government of Gen Zia ul-Haq has gradually been implementing an "Islamization" program, bringing the nation's laws more in line with Islamic law, an effort—including a controversial provision calling for the stoning of adulterers (page 20). Even in distant Malaysia, a multiracial Asian nation where Muslim Malays enjoy a slight majority over Buddhist Chinese and Hindu Indians, Malaysian extremists have pressured state governments into passing repressive laws, including one that mandates flogging for blasphemous or "false prophecy" between the sexes.

At the same time, the nemesis of militant Muslims, the state of Israel, is undergoing a fundamentalist revival of its own (page 18). The upsurge was sparked by Israel's stunning victory in the Six Day War of 1967, which reversed the Jews' biblical boundaries. In response, religious nationalists have poured onto the West Bank, building hilltop settlements and swelling the population to some 367,000 by last year. Long after the morning prayer call came to the territory, and Israelis trooped military occupation—the source of wrenching debate within Israel and of fervent Arab resistance throughout the Middle East—a classic case of what can happen when two

powerful faiths share the same Holy Land. Within Israel itself, the increased influx of black-skinned ultra-Orthodox Jews has stirred secular Israelis, who see seventy-separate ultra-Orthodox rabbis to their mortal enemies, the bearded apostles of Zion.

In the United States, despite its constitutionally mandated separation of church and state, Fundamentalist Christians have become more politically active (page 25). Many preachers have long voiced a hard line on personal salvation—"Get right with God or here is hell"—but only in the past decade have the nation's 70 million Christian Fundamentalists become a formidable political force nationwide. Galvanized by television Evangelists, such as the Virginia-based Rev. Jerry Falwell, the religious right wing has registered voters, raised funds—and helped elect Ronald Reagan and a number of conservative senators and congressmen. Their glibly image was tarnished by last year's headline-grabbing snafu war among televangelists that broke out after Rev. Jim Bakker of North Carolina admitted to having an extramarital encounter with a church secretary. But the snap operation seemed not to deter TV preacher Pat Robertson from his bid for the presidency.

Around the world, there are countless other examples of political activism among religious of assorted stripes. The Catholic church in Ireland has for centuries been woven into the very fabric of political life, and its influence today is as pervasive as ever, as the results of recent referendums on abortion and divorce clearly showed (page 24). In Poland, the Catholic church is inextricably linked with the ongoing nationalist struggle against Communist rule. And Buddhist monks in Tibet were at the forefront of demonstrations—which led to rioting—against Chinese domination last September.

In succeeding pages, *Time*'s has focused on the religious ferment in four very different countries: Israel, the United States, Pakistan and Iran. It is a second time in limited space that it illustrates the impact of the resurgence of religion in affairs of state around the world. In fact, religion is showing up in the unlikelyst places. At the start of the superpower summit in Washington last month, one of the last things the meeting participants would go well, instead, "May God help us." The leader was not Ronald Reagan. He was Mikhail Gorbachev, head of the adamantly atheist Soviet Union.

—BOB LEVIN



Devotions at Jerusalem's Wailing Wall, Kulan's Shulayev. "God" was not included in the independence declaration

THE 'WAR OF THE JEWS'

Vietnam Israeli broadcaster Michael Elkin was returning by car to his Jerusalem home one recent Friday night when a bottle crashed through his windshield, spraying him and his passenger with glass. The assailant was not a Palestinian agitator, but one of a group of bearded, black-hatted Orthodox Jews, clearly outraged that he was driving on the sabbath. Later, Elkin said, "What shakes me is that these people are prepared to injure, maim and perhaps kill fellow Jews." Added Elkin: "The brotherhood of the Jew is being attacked at its very root."

Such incidents have become almost commonplace in what Israelis generally call "the war of the Jews"—the culture clash between secular and moderately religious Israelis on the one hand and their militant and politically powerful Orthodox and ultra-Orthodox counterparts on the other. When the Jewish state was born after the British pulled out of

Palestine in 1948, the word "God" was not even mentioned in its declaration of independence. Indeed, the rest of his generation's Zionist leaders, Israel's agonistic founding father Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion seemed to believe that religion would never play a major role in the state's affairs. Now, however, Orthodox and ultra-Orthodox influences are so pervasive that David Zorker, a Knesset (Parliament) member of the left-of-center "Citizens' Rights" party, recently said, "We Western, liberal people cannot live with it."

The power of the religious parties affects many aspects of life for Israeli Jews. Only Orthodox rabbis can perform marriages, grant divorces and conduct funerals. Hotel kitchens have to conform to strict religious dietary

rules. On Saturdays and other holy days, the national airline, El Al, is grounded—and there is no public transport in much of the country. And in some cities, police seal off whole areas to vehicular traffic to avoid ultra-Orthodox violence against motorists on the sabbath.

Parties: The present conflict in the streets, law courts, Knesset and political party headquarters, is partly a result of Israel's proportional representation electoral system, which means a proliferation of minor political parties. That makes it impossible for either of the major parties—Labor and Likud—to form a government without co-opting one or more of the religious parties. Still, for the first three decades of statehood, the sec-



ular religious balance held. Then, in 1977, the election of Menachem Begin and his Likud bloc began to tip the scales more heavily in favor of the religious camp. Begin was willing to pay a higher price than Labor to gain and keep his religious coalition partners, and during his six-year reign the government placed restrictions on abortions and autopsies, both sensitive to the Orthodox and the ultra-Orthodox.

Transplants: As well, the government tightened hospital regulations, making it much more difficult to perform transplant operations, of which many religious parties also disapprove. Meanwhile, military call-up regulations were relaxed, permitting thousands of ultra-Orthodox students—and young women from religious families—to avoid the draft, which applies to all other able-bodied Israelis at 18. And in response to pressures from his coalition partners, Begin increased funding for Orthodox and ultra-Orthodox schools and seminaries. It was the peak of a religious revival that began with the 1967 Six Day War victory—which many Israelis saw as a miraculous restoration of Israel's biblical boundaries.

The souls of Gush Etzionites (the Etzion bloc), in their armed shakapas and hairy beards, led the drive to settle the occupied territories—especially the West Bank of the River Jordan, which they called by its biblical name, Judea and Samaria. Else, members see their mission in messianic terms. As Yehiel Meidav, editor of the West Bank settler's newspaper, *Cometpost*, said in an interview with *Ma'ariv*, "The forthcoming redemption, the coming of the Messiah, is only possible if this process of taking the land and holding it is accomplished without shrinking from responsibility. If that is so, some members of the blue even turned to terrorism. In July, 1985, 12 Gush Etzionites were jailed for attempting to kill three West Bank Palestinian mayors with car bombs, and these others received life sentences for murdering three students in death on the campus of Hebrew's Herta and Paul Amir Center, author of a play about Gush Etzion. "If you believe that God is on your side, you can do anything. These people will stop at nothing."

But in Jerusalem's Mea Shearim—an ultra-Orthodox area protected by thick grey brickwork walls and barred windows—Jewish fundamentalism takes a different form. There, the haredim, as they call themselves, reject the very existence of the Jewish state, saying that it must await the coming of the Messiah. Shaul Shalom Hirsch, leader of Mea Shearim's most orthodox sect "Tzomem and its bastion state are threatening to bring down on the Jewish nation by tampering with divine will."

The fundamentalists of Mea Shearim have set fire to bus shelters hung with nationalist advertisements, stoned cars on the sabbath, staged violent protests against Friday-night services in Jerusalem and blocked out-

Another 20 per cent, calling themselves "traditional," claim to be religious moderns. The Orthodox represent an estimated 15 per cent of the total, and the ultra-Orthodox haredim number only five per cent.

But the religious parties are beginning to lose ground. The interior ministry, under the control of the ultra-Orthodox Shas party, had sought to establish that only Orthodox religious conversions are valid—leaving Reform and Conservative converts ineligible for Israeli citizenship. But in June, 1986, Israel's Supreme Court ordered the ministry to register as immigrants from America, who had been converted by a Reform rabbi, as a Jew on his official identity papers. A Jerusalem court also recently upheld the right of more theatres to open on Friday nights—and at least eight cinemas are now doing so. Meanwhile, city officials continue to ban Orthodox segregation in the sports stadiums. Said Shuli Kallish, mayor of Jerusalem for the past 22 years: "We cannot allow the religious to impose their way on us."

Rebels: Dissenters against the tactics of the Orthodox and ultra-Orthodox by the Conservative and Reform branches of Judaism—to which the majority of Israeli American Jews belong—spelled over onto the proceedings of the 31st World Zionist Congress in Jerusalem last month. At the opening session, some delegates bowed one of Israel's two Orthodox chief rabbis, Avraham Shapira, when he said that anyone converted by a non-Orthodox rabbi was "not a real Jew." At a later session, chaired by Ontario Reform Rabbi Michael Borch, Arthur Hershberg, an influential American Conservative rabbi, described the policies of the Orthodox pressure groups as "madness" and called for a separation of synagogue and politics.

Reform: The ranks of the Reform Jews and president of Hadassah, a North American Jewish women's organization, called it "a disgrace" that visiting Jews were attacked for not being Orthodox enough. And when Uri Cohen, a right-wing Israeli politician, described a gathering from those who had booted Shapira, he too was booed. The session degenerated into a brawl as delegates shouted insults and swears, and stewards had to be called in to restore order. Another storm had been fanned in the "war of the Jews."

Orthodox Jews demonstrating: Left and center-right. Orthodox Jews demonstrating in front of a stadium in the Holy City to prevent Saturday sports events from disrupting their observance. The atmosphere of Jerusalem is at stake, as state steps to safeguard the sanctity. When our way of life and our children's education are being challenged, we take up arms."

But in Jerusalem's Mea Shearim—an ultra-Orthodox area protected by thick



Orthodox Jews demonstrating: left and center-right

street of a stadium in the Holy City to prevent Saturday sports events from disrupting their observance. The atmosphere of Jerusalem is at stake, as state steps to safeguard the sanctity. When our way of life and our children's education are being challenged, we take up arms."

But in Jerusalem's Mea Shearim—an ultra-Orthodox area protected by thick

—ERIC SILVER in Jerusalem

TOWARD AN ISLAMIC STATE

A battered, 16-year-old Toyota taxi sped along a busy stretch of desert highway 130 km northwest of Islamabad, capital of Pakistan. The driver, a short, bearded man in baggy white trousers and a blue shirt, pulled over to the side of the road, staying in the shade of a tree. Apologizing to his passenger, he pulled a prayer rug from the back seat, spread it on the ground and flung over his shoulder. Islam's hallowed sharia, begun his midday prayers—prostrating his forehead to the ground in submission to Allah. It was a day in one scene in Pakistan, a country that was created 42 years ago as a homeland for the Muslims of the vast Indian subcontinent.

Indeed, Islam's influence on the lives of Pakistan's 95 million citizens has increased under the country's current president, Gen. Muhammad Zia ul-Haq. The revival is partly a product of the rise of fundamentalism throughout the Islamic world. But Zia, who took power in a 1977 military coup, has gone further than many secular Muslim leaders by introducing a wide range of laws inspired by the Islamic holy book, the Koran. His program of "Islamization," as Pakistanis call it, includes restrictions on the rights of women, the imposition of flogging and stoning as punishment for some crimes, and the abolition of interest charges by banks and other lending institutions.

However, just a decade after Islamization began to take effect, few Pakistanis appear satisfied with the results. On the one hand, many conservative clerics, or mullahs, say that Zia's campaign does not go far enough. They contend that most of the changes have been cosmetic—like banning, for instance, service charges at hotels instead of interest, which amounts to much the same thing—and that Pakistan is still a long way from a true Islamic state. Its military, many educationists and Westernized Pakistanis also fear that the country is coming under the sway of an unrepresentative group of religious fanatics. Above all, they object to any attempt to replace the country's existing legal structure—inherited from the British—with a system of Islamic law.

So far, the strongest opposition to Islamization has come from Pakistan's small but influential women's movement. Indeed, Zia's attempts to rewrite the laws governing relations between

the sexes led to the creation in 1981 of the country's most powerful women's coalition, the Women's Action Forum. Said Forum member Naushin Ahmed, 35, a corporate lawyer in Karachi who studied at a British university: "We are not interested in the crowd [Western] feminist issues like sexual freedom, abortion and equal pay. Our struggle is about basic human rights."

According to some activists, the most serious assault on women's liberties is a 1979 law under which the maximum



President Zia inspired by the holy book

penalty for adultery is a death by stoning. Critics call the law discriminatory because a man can only be convicted of adultery if there are four independent witnesses to the act. By contrast, a woman is automatically considered guilty if she gives birth to an illegitimate child—even if she claims to be the victim of rape. In one highly publicized 1983 case, an 85-year-old blind girl who became pregnant after a multiple rape was sentenced to 15 lashes and three years in jail, although the judgment was overturned on appeal. And last month a 32-year-old woman was sentenced to stoning after a court rejected her claim that she had obtained a legal divorce from her husband before remarriage. The verdict and sentence are under appeal.

Members of feminist groups say that they are also angry about the regime's attempts to force women to conform to

strict Islamic standards of modesty. The government issued a series of directives between 1980 and 1982 ordering all female civil servants, teachers and students to cover their heads with a shawl, or chador. Later, the authorities also banned women from taking part in spectator sports except in front of all-female audiences. Still, most women in urban Pakistan refuse to cover their heads. And women civil servants have led the revolt against the chador. Said Rafiq Ghoshilvi, an official of the ministry of information and broadcasting: "The mullahs put on a lot of pressure, but we made it clear that we were not going to give in. After a while they realized that they were not dealing with a bunch of ignorant villagers, so they left us alone."

Confused? Many Pakistani women are concerned about what they regard as a government plan to drive women out of the workforce and back into the home. One current proposal would create separate universities for women, emphasizing such subjects as home economics and Islamic studies. "The strategy seems to be to make sure that women who leave university are not equipped to compete with men," said Norma Behar, 37, an editor with the *Star*, a Karachi daily newspaper. Bahar, who was educated by Christian missionaries, added that neither she nor her husband are practicing Muslims. "I try to teach my son the values that are common to all religions, not just Islam," she said. "But he is confused. His teachers at school tell him that Muslims are superior and that everybody else will go to hell."

To the dismay of liberals, the conservative tide appears to be gathering strength. But religious fundamentalists such as Taj ul-Umar, principal of a theological institute near Karachi, complain of the difficulty of transforming Pakistan into a truly Islamic society. Constitutionally and legally, Ummat noted, the country has made important strides: the consumption of alcohol, for one thing, is now punishable by 80 lashes, while the penalty for theft is to have the right hand amputated. But by themselves, those reforms are meaningless, said Ummat, 45. He added: "Deep down, the real problem is that we were colonized by the British, and during those years all of our systems were corrupted. So we have to create a new society, filled with an Islamic spirit. It might take two or three generations."



Pakistanis strident in opposing government differences over the fundamentalism

Differences between the units represent another obstacle to Islamization. About 15 per cent of the population are Shias, breakaway followers of the seventh-century Imam Ali, whom they believe was the directly appointed successor to the prophet Mohammed. And while the rest—split from a once-potent Christian minority—see mainstream Sunnis, they are themselves divided between those who follow a rigid, legalistic style of Islam and those who belong to a mystical sect, known as Sufis. Shiite leaders complain that in drafting new laws legislatures have relied on Sunni interpretations of the Koran, which often differ markedly from those of Shiite scholars. Said Saghar Hussain Jafri, a prominent Shiite lawyer and former government minister: "It is not right for the majority to impose its will on the minority, especially when we disagree on the fundamentals."

Flipped. Faced with the threat of widespread Shiite unrest, the government has offered some concessions. In 1979 it enacted a law requiring all citizens to donate 2.5 per cent of their savings to charity, in accordance with an Islamic tradition known as *zakat*. But the government wanted Shites after they protested that, according to their belief, *zakat* must be voluntary. In most other cases, however, the majority will has prevailed. Although both branches of Islam permit a man to have up to four wives, Shiite doctrine also allows an unlimited number of "temporary" marriages, each lasting 18 days. "Unfortunately, our men have to do such things in secret," said Jafri. "They are afraid of being flogged or stoned to death."

Finally, since 1980, when Zia lifted martial law and became a partial return to democracy, the pace of Islamization has slowed. Some observers say that the president is reluctant to go further for fear of forcing the Shites into open revolt. In addition, some analysts say he may have concluded that Islamization has outlived its political usefulness. "Intuitively, we feel that Islam can provide the answers to our problems," said Khalid Ishaq, 44, a lawyer who resigned from a presidential advisory council on Islamization in 1981 because of his concerns about the rightward direction of government policy. "But that does not mean that we have to accept the Islam of the mullahs that refuses to change and adapt to the times." But although that is how some Pakistani modernists view the debate over Islamization, even they seem to accept that the fundamentalist lobby is likely to become stronger in the years to come.

—RINO LOVER in Islamabad

FIRE ON THE RELIGIOUS RIGHT

A still water tank had erupted the streets of Lynchburg, an industrial town of 67,000 at the foot of Virginia's Blue Ridge Mountains. But as the city's south side, traffic was streaming toward the massive white pillars of Thomas Road Baptist Church. In the parking lot—big enough to serve a moderate-sized shopping mall—people were lined by guests as they hurried into the vast 6,000-seat cream-and-blue-brick-enclosed organ inside. Fundamentalist preacher Jerry Falwell delivered a sermon to many of his 21,000-member congregation. Nearly 32 years after he and 35 disident Baptists founded this church, it has mushroomed into a multimillion-dollar empire. As well as hosting his weekly *Old Time Gospel Hour* on 380 television stations, Falwell presides over the Lynchburg Christian Academy and his 8,000-student Liberty University—complete with its own Creation Museum of natural history and a white marble monument bearing the dedication "In memory of the millions of sworded babies that have died in America since 1914." On Nov. 22, 1979—the day the U.S. Supreme Court legalized abortion.



Robertson, running

Indeed, as the president of Moral Majority Inc.—which he founded in 1979 as the lobbying arm of the religious right—Falwell has altered the American political landscape. Over the past decade he has given the fraying Fundamentalist and Evangelical movements a new identity, gathered by their foes as the Christian Right—a new voice in the national debate. They have elected their own congresses, pushed their social concerns onto Republican party platforms, and now, one of them, U.S. Evangelist Marvin (Pat) Robertson, is running for president. Indeed, even the party's front-runner, Vice-President George Bush, who in 1983 joked that he was the only candidate "born once," is now telling interviewers about his personal encounter with Christ. Said University

of Virginia sociologist Jeffrey Hadden: "All of the leading Republican candidates sound like they're born-again Christians." Debra Falwell: "We have stirred up a lot of fire."

Division: Still, at the very moment when Robertson has made the Fundamentalists most visible, some analysts see divisions in the religious right that may undermine their political influence. "Evangelicalism and the social movement with church secretary Jessica Hahn last year—and revivals of his extravagant lifestyle—have rocked the entire electronic church in what Falwell terms a 'credibility crisis.' Most television ministries have since reported a dramatic drop in fund-raising. And after Falwell briefly took over Bakker's P.O. (Prime Time Live) last year, the total \$15 million in monthly donations to his *Old Time Gospel Hour*—already down from a

1983 high of \$67.8 million—plunged by another 66 per cent. In November Falwell was forced to resign his presidency of the Moral Majority to head his troubled flock.

Decline: Some observers say that Falwell's withdrawal from the public arena is a symptom of the movement's declining support. And they add that he is a stranger for a representative of the religious right members who are now stepping back from the

political fray to rethink their involvement and tactics. In fact, despite the Evangelists' apparent influence, they have not won a legislative victory in the past seven years of Ronald Reagan's presidency. And recent polls indicate that a majority in the religious right does not support Robertson's bid for the White House. Even Falwell himself is facing Bush. Said Richard John Neuharth, a relative of the recently published *Anthony Potts* and *Pelham*: "A lot of Evangelicals have begun to say, 'Maybe we have become tools of the power game itself. We have to think this through.'"

Such a retreat would not be new for



Pressing the Lord: If fundamentalism's zenith, troubling questions about credibility

a movement that spent half a century—until the emergence of the Moral Majority—on the political sidelines. Threatened by such social deviants as Darwin's theory of evolution—which challenged the biblical version of history—the orthodox Protestant wing did not emerge to a force until the end of the 19th century. The movement sprang in part out of mass anti-revivalism led by such charismatic Evangelists as Billy Sunday. And in 1902 a group of conservative theologians set down their governing belief in scriptural truth in 32 volumes called *The Fundamentals*—becoming Falwell's branch of the movement a few. But it was not until the 1920s that both groups united to face their political enemies, fighting for Prohibition and challenging the teaching of evolution in public schools.

Revolution: Lawyer William Jay Bryan was their landmark 1925 case against evolution. Tennessee teacher John Scopes. But public opinion deserted the Fundamentalists, driving them into isolation. Bitter and humiliated, they shunned the public arena for the next 50 years. Then, the 1960s' penthouse moral space and a series of

Supreme Court decisions—a 1962 ruling prohibiting public school prayers and the 1973 abortion case—provoked the religious right into action. Said Falwell: "Religious and family values were breaking down. We realized that our movement might bring an end to the country."

Networks: In June, 1978, right-wing strategists made a pilgrimage to Lynchburg. And over lunch at a local motel, they asked Falwell to head a movement that would tap the mounting frustration of conservative Christians. Falwell says that they were, the 1980 election for Reagan. Virginia director expert Richard Virginia saw the potential of the electronic church to mobilize a vast electorate estimated at 30 million Americans. In appealing for contributions, televangelists had set up phone banks and computerized mailing lists, enabling them to repeatedly solicit responsive donors. And drawing on those sophisticated networks, Virginia and others tapped a welshing of new financial support for the Republican party. Most of the funds went to right-

wing political action committees that funneled money to approved candidates or financed television campaigns against congressmen who had offended Evangelical principles.

Evangelicals also devised screening systems for politicians. In 1986 an Indiana Fundamentalist group called The Agers sent congressional candidates a questionnaire asking how often they went to church. And a Washington-based group called Christian Voice has distributed 20 million copies of its *Biblical Scorecard* rating candidates' voting records on family issues as well as support for Taiwan and the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Amalgamation: In fact, defense and foreign policy have been of prime interest to Fundamentalists. Their strict reading of the Bible produced the second opening of the Messiah after a long period of infidelity on earth, climaxing in a final Middle Eastern battle called Armageddon. In that scenario, the Soviet Union, associated with the antichrist, will invade Israel—a belief that Robertson has admitted sharing. As a

result, the religious right has hailed Reagan's pro-Israel policy and his anticomunism. And it was up to accident that when the President damned Moscow's "evil empire" in March, 1983, he was speaking to the National Association of Evangelicals.

The religious right's greatest influence lies in the estimated four to 8.5 million new voters it has brought into the Republican party over the past eight years. In 1984 at his services, Falwell singled out unregistered voters with enthusiastic reprisals, urging them to stand before the congressional Other persons. Bakker adds, even setting up registration booths at the back of their churches. And in one Alabama contest that year, the 5,000 new voters registered by the Moral Majority defeated eight-term moderate Republican Rep. John B. Chatham, a Baptist minister who had incurred their wrath by supporting the Equal Rights Amendment. In a controversial 1985 broadcast of his religious television program, The 700 Club,

Robertson made clear his views on qualifications for government office. Said Robertson: "Individual Christians are the only ones really—and Jewish people, those who trust the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—who are qualified to have the reign, because hopefully, they will be governed by God and submitted to Him."

Militants: Buchanan says that Robertson's claim to bear God's direct commands could be used "like a divine trump card, cutting off debate." In fact, Robertson has already declared that he does not regard Supreme Court rulings as the highest law of the land. And Buchanan added that by branding those who disagree with them as ungodly, the militants in the religious right are creating "a much more intolerant political atmosphere. Politics protects those associations that he says that he does agree that Evangelical Christians are not likely to retreat to the political wilderness again. Said Falwell: "We're here to stay."

—MARC MCCORMACK in Washington

When the British government held a national referendum in 1974 on whether divorce should be allowed, the controversial measure passed by a margin of 3 to 2. When an Irish government tried to do the same thing in 1986, it was defeated by almost 9 to 1. Both countries are overwhelmingly Roman Catholic, but the results of the two referendums seem to provide compelling evidence that Dublin rather than Rome is the true heart of the church in the closing decades of the 20th century. Recently, five Irish politicians would say that they doubt the influence of the clergy. As Senator David Lydin—a Dublin psychologist, a devout Catholic and a member of the ruling Fianna Fáil party—put it recently: "The church has influence at every level of society, in every corner. Its influence is everywhere. Any politician who ignores the views of the church would need to be crazy."

Problems Indeed, some observers say that the Catholic church in Ireland is so influential that it faces an unusual problem: how to maintain that influence over the 96 per cent of the population who are Catholics, without appearing to control the country itself. Some leading members of the clergy dispute claims of their influence and insisted say that the church faces a crisis because the younger generation is less devout than its parents. Declared Archbishop Joseph Cassidy of Tuam in Ireland: "Young people nowadays don't take Sunday mass as seriously as their parents." But opposition Film Censor XFP and former education minister General Hanrahan says that the religious skepticism of the young has weakened the church's political influence. He added, "The sheer weight of numbers means that it has influence, even if it never made a pronouncement."

Nevertheless, the church has offered the Irish people hope and solace—and provided a sense of national identity—in the midst of persecution, famine, poverty and foreign occupation. And even after 66 years of independence from Britain, that debt is not forgotten, enabling the church to maintain its grip on such vital functions as education. Through its religious orders, chaplains and its network of parish priests, the church virtually controls all but 66 of the 1948 primary and secondary schools. Said Lydin: "Control of the schools cannot be overemphasized in terms of influence on the nation."

Still, as Ireland industrializes its

ROME'S MOST DUTIFUL CHILD

agriculture economy to compete with fellow members of the European Economic Community, it has spawned a new generation that appears reluctant to accept church teachings. According to a church survey in 1984, 87 per cent of Irish Catholics regularly attended Sunday mass, compared with 71 per cent in 1974. That was a small drop compared to Canada, where regular at-



FitzGerald: pleading to pressure

tendance across the country's 11.6 million Catholics dropped to 43 per cent in 1986 from 83 per cent in 1965, according to a survey conducted by Research Group Gallup Canada Inc. But only 38 per cent of Irish Catholic respondents regularly take communion and, because according to church doctrine a Catholic must be absolved of sin by a priest to do so, the figure is clearly worrying to church leaders.

Critical Indeed, Cassidy says that the church in Ireland is at a "critical time" and blames the church itself for failing to keep in touch with the young in a country where the majority of the population is under 25. Added Cassidy: "We have lost a whole generation." Some observers say that many Irish people now attend Sunday mass out of

habit or a sense of duty, rather than devotion. Said former government minister Justin Kenting, an avowed atheist who lives in Dublin: "There is a gap between the mind and the deed. It's a bit like St. Augustine [who said] 'Fleece, Lord, make me choose—but not yet!'"

And some Irish young people openly reject the church's influence on matters of state. Said Seamus Flynn, 18, a physics student at Trinity College, Dublin: "The church has too much influence on the politicians. They are afraid they will lose votes."

But although often critical of the church, few young Irish people seem prepared to sever their ties completely. Brenda O'Sullivan, a 22-year-old dental technician from Limerick, said that she did not see what her parish priest thought of the fact that she was living with her boyfriend. But she added, "We will probably go back to regular [church] attendance if we get married and have kids." And 21-year-old Dublin bank clerk Frank Denny, who said that he had rejected joining the priesthood because "the welfare [B] was a major disadvantage," remains a practicing Catholic. Said Denny: "The church is part of the fabric of Irish society."

Influence In the 1980s the willingness of the church to wield its influence over legislation has been vividly demonstrated on three occasions. The first was in 1983 when reformist Prime Minister Charles Haughey yielded to clerical and conservative pressure to fill a perceived gap in the constitution by an amendment making it illegal for the 165-member Dáil (parliament) to allow abortion. After a bitter debate, a national referendum approved the amendment by 541,000 votes to 425,130, making it impossible to obtain a legal abortion in the republic.

Then, in 1985, FitzGerald showed his reformist colors by trying to get a law through the Dáil that would legalize the sale of contraceptives, then only available to married persons on a doctor's prescription. Only days before the vote, Archbishop Kevin McNamara of Dublin publicly called on Catholic politicians to vote against the measure. That brought a stinging rebuke from Health Minister Barry Desmond, who described the church's intervention as a "crisis of democracy." Despite church pressure, the legislation passed by 53 votes to 38, proving that many Irish were prepared to defy the clergy in the face of growing concerns over Acquired Immune Deficiency Syn-

drome, which most experts say can be largely prevented by the wearing of condoms. As Clara Reid, 37, a student from Malahide, near Dublin, put it, "In this era of AIDS, the availability of contraceptives is essential, no matter what the church says."

Infected In 1986 FitzGerald again entered church territory, with an ill-fated attempt to remove a clause from the constitution making it illegal for the Dáil to legislate in favor of divorce. The amendment would also have

secured property rights for abandoned wives never previously recognized. Speaking in favor of the amendment, junior government minister Nuala Pinnell of Dublin said that as Ireland is a "secular state," it is "unreasonable to expect thousands of people to 'leave, embrace love' or to be 'discriminated against under our social welfare and tax codes, forge legal and succession rights and have their children labeled illegitimate.'" In fact, Pinnell's proposal—which was sub-

mitted to a national referendum—would have allowed divorce only on the stringent grounds of a marriage breakdown after five years of separation. Still, the church opposed the amendment vehemently, and the voters overwhelmingly rejected it in a 1986 referendum—by 593,943 votes to 538,779.

Some observers say that the influence of the church in Irish everyday life can be judged by the way in which the parish priest is often the object of veneration and respect. In Ashby, 65 km southwest of Dublin, Rev. Philip Denny was automatically offered membership in the local golf club—even though he does not play the game. But Denny insisted that the offer of membership was not a reflection of his stature in the community. Said Denny: "The influence of the church and priests generally is totally exaggerated. People make up their own minds." And others believe that priest Arthur Flanagan said that the growing independence of Irish youth has combined with the declining influence of the church to create a situation where young people do what they want to without even considering the church.

Affluence In Cahoonstown, a coastal village in County Kerry, 60-year-old housewife Norma McKenna blamed Ireland's well-known aversion for the young turning their backs on the church. Said McKenna: "When people were poor, they prayed. It was their only hope," she said. But she admitted that she did not attend mass every Sunday, although she added that her architect husband, Derek, did. McKenna said that her own strict upbringing was based on a belief to do with her regular attendance: "It was communion all the time and it turned on all a bit as we got older," said McKenna. "I'm not that pious a Catholic now." She added, "By my age, I don't have much to confess. But I do believe in God."

The true extent of the church's influence in temporal matters clearly remains a matter of debate. But as the referendums on abortion and divorce demonstrated, the church can influence crucial social legislation. And although the Vatican in Italy remains the world center of Roman Catholicism, Ireland must rank in the most dutiful referendum.

—MICHAEL KEANE in Dublin



Churchgoers in County Kildare. 87 per cent of the Irish still go regularly to mass

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Confrontation and mounting criticism

Aggravated and again the scene unfolded, like a recurring nightmare, ragged bands of Palestinian blacking roads, burning tires and hurling stones with strip-spread defiance, at Israeli soldiers in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Again last week Israeli troops, trying to contain the rioting, unwittingly created new martyrs in the Palestinian cause—the fatalities, bringing the number of Palestinians killed by Israeli soldiers to 89 in the month-long uprising. And the scenes of confrontation, relayed on television screens around the world, renewed the chorus of criticism of Israeli tactics that the most biting diplomatic blow of all was struck in New York, where Israel's closest ally, the United States, voted for a United Nations Security Council resolution condemning an Israeli order to deport nine Palestinians arrested in the recent unrest. It was the first time in six years that Washington had voted for a United Nations resolution critical of Israel.

The Israeli government—whose officials say they expect a U.S. abstention—expressed "regret and disappointment" over Washington's vote. Other developments last week contributed to Israel's diplomatic isolation. The Egyptian government—the only Arab regime to have concluded a peace treaty with Israel—denounced the deportation order amid a flurry of anti-Israeli street protests in Cairo. A British minister, on a tour of Gaza, lamented as Israeli soldiers before television cameras for the behavior of his troops and moderate West Bank Palestinian leaders launched a campaign of civil disobedience, including a boycott of Israeli-made cigarettes.

But Israel's coalition government, buoyed by a vote in support of the growing isolation by

maintaining its hard-line policies. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, head of the right-wing Likud bloc, told visiting Canadian House of Commons Speaker John Fraser last week that he expected more violence—but that Israel would never allow the creation of a Palestinian state as demanded by the demonstrators. Shamir also announced that he would not meet with Marrakhi.

None remain in jail along with more than 1,000 other Arabs, detained over the past month, whose cases have been floundering through military courts. Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin told the Israeli Knesset that another 500 detainees had been released after offering assurances that they would not participate in any violent demonstrations.

Early last week Israeli officials in-



Palestinian youths rioting in the West Bank: a recurring nightmare of violence and death.

Guiding a senior UN official who was due to visit the occupied territories.

Since the occupation began after the Six-Day War of 1967, the Israelis have deported more than 5,000 Palestinians. The expulsions have been carried out under an emergency regulation, dating back to the British Mandate in 1940 and left on the statute book after Israel's independence three years later, which permits deportations to secure "the public safety."

On Jan. 3 an Israeli army spokesman announced the deportation of nine men as called the "ribe suspects" of the recent rebellion.

First, however, the Palestinians can appeal their expulsions to a military review board and finally to the Israeli Supreme Court. But Shamir, the prime minister, said the process would take months. Meanwhile, the

armed forces have stepped up army presence and quelled the disturbances. But within hours of the deportation announcement the territories erupted again. In the village of Al Baka, eight kilometers north of Jerusalem, witnesses reported that one Israeli soldier, responding to an outbreak of rock-throwing, fired his gun wildly and killed 20-year-old Hisham Salimman Zaynawash as the man hung up at her wrist. The soldier was quickly suspended, but a full-scale riot ensued. Two days later, in the southern end of the crowded, 140-square-mile Gaza Strip at the Mifhran-ruwan Bay, a soldier shot into a crowd of stone-throwing demonstrators, killing 16-year-old Ali Arafat Dahlan. And at week's end, United Nations officials reported that Israeli soldiers had shot and killed three more young Palestinians in Gaza.

Among the diplomatic brush fires Jerusalem faced, one of the most troublesome was the performance of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin at the British Foreign Office. At 38, he is a rising star

in a Conservative government that has been notably sympathetic to the Zionist cause. But in a heavily televised tour of Sabjila, the largest refugee camp in Gaza, Rabin avoided a surprised Israeli claim—a few spoke little English—after his troops arrested a group of Arab boys. "Why were they arrested?" Mifhran-ruwan asked. "I think you should look into this immediately." At a news conference, Rabin warned that Israel could not count on British backing "for the human rights abuses" in the occupied territories. He contrasted his criticism despite Israeli officials' complaints—and their pointed reminder that Britain no longer rules Palestine.

Israel's policies also strained relations with Egypt, whose 1979 Camp David peace accord with Israel has placed it in a particularly difficult position. Last week in Cairo late-evening security forces broke up an anti-Israel demonstration by hundreds of students, while several hundred Israelis held a more peaceful rally in downtown streets. The government of President Hosni Mubarak walked a fine diplomatic line. While Mohammed Sadeq, Egypt's ambassador to Israel, said that the Israeli deportation order was "against the law and against human rights," Mubarak stressed that Sadeq would not be involved in protests. According to observers, moderate Arab states were unlikely to pressure Cairo to take more drastic measures. Most—after a period of post-Camp David attraction—have now patched up relations with Egypt, and diplomats say that they are clearly courting in Cairo to play a leading role in the long-delayed Middle East peace conference and to help Iraq in its war with Iran.

In Israel itself, criticism of the government's policy has been markedly muted. It remained to be seen whether the mounting world condemnation—particularly Washington's vote in the UN—would change that. Abba Eban, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs Committee, told Mifhran-ruwan that the U.S. was could help make Israeli understand that Washington's commitment to Israel is not unlimited. Eban, a Labor Party moderate and a former foreign minister, maintained that Israel must not wait for a return to law and order before seeking a political solution to the problem of the occupied territories. For the moment, however, the views were decidedly in the majority, and Israeli troops—and their defiant young Arab tormentors—seemed destined to play ever-more-dreadful scenes of rock-throwing and rape.

—FOR LIVING with ARAC SILVER in Jerusalem and CAROL HERRER in Cairo

THE SOVIET UNION

Gorbachev's latest plan

The new Russian barrow after glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructuring) is about market (economic accountability). Indeed, last week, while the West was busy discussing Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's announcement of a probable Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan this year, Soviet leaders were talking about economic

quality production. On Jan. 1 responsibility for about 20,000 industrial enterprises officially shifted from the central government to individual factory managers. But in practice, Soviet reformers say, the entrenched Komsomol bureaucracy—now numbering about 100,000 civil servants—will continue to hold the levers of industrial power. And the reformers add that Komsomol is



Which factory workers in Minsk: fears of wage losses and inflation.

ent—the latest phase in Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's bold campaign to overhaul his country's archaic political and economic institutions. In Soviet newspapers, reform-minded editorial writers and commentators warned that the plan—to make 50 per cent of Soviet industry self-supporting beginning this year—was being undermined by old-guard Communist leaders, one prominent economist, Gennadi Popov, went as far as to call Gorbachev a "traitor" because of the restrictive conditions that continue to plague factory managers. And during a televised forum last week in Moscow, confused panel bosses rose one after another to ask Ask Agabekov, the architect of Gorbachev's new program, how they were supposed to reconcile the economic reforms of the system with the changes the Soviet leader is demanding.

In theory, Komsomol is a dramatic attempt to move away from the rigid central control of the industrial sector. Josef Stalin imposed in the 1920s and which has led to shortages and poor

likely to be undermined by a lack of commitment to market forces. Indeed, a Western European expert in Moscow termed the restructuring plan "cosmic economics, Gorbachev-style."

Under the new program, factory managers, who for decades have looked to the state to provide all their needs, are now expected to buy their materials and fuel at a price they negotiate with their suppliers. They are also expected to compete with other companies for business and to decide how to invest profits. Surplus workers are expected to be dropped from the payroll and—in contrast to the old system—workers who produce more will earn more.

Others say that the biggest flaw of the new program is the failure to reform the antiquated Soviet pricing system, which sets the rules of many goods and services regardless of market forces. Government subsidies for milk and meat alone cost more than \$10 billion annually. In 1985, when the government-controlled, wage last revised in 1969, it pay 16 rubles (83¢) a

Arafat's deportation.



month for my apartment, although it costs the state several times that," said prominent Moscow historian Ray Medvedev last week. At the same time, Medvedev pointed out that a pair of women's boots can cost as much as \$300—more than 80 per cent of a worker's average monthly salary.

Although most Soviet economists agree that price reform is essential, there is strong reluctance in the Kremlin to make the kind of decisions necessary to carry it out. Indeed, Garbachev's economic adviser Agnolovskiy said that there will be no price changes before 1990. And Medvedev, an outspoken reformer, "The political leadership is afraid of popular dissatisfaction."

Another obstacle to the factors' choices of increasing productivity, or at least self-financing, is the system under

which the state will buy up to 90 per cent of their output at fixed rates. That purchasing policy eliminates the uncertainty of the marketplace, but leaves plant managers little chance to make profitable sales elsewhere. And the state will sink up to at least 30 per cent of any profits in taxes. More leading economist Pavel Volobuev was in the youth daily Kommunistika's Pravda last week. "Only a real transfer of collectives to self-management and economic self-sufficiency can help our enterprises succeed."

On the factory floor, too, there is deep skepticism. Some workers say their incomes slip during initial experiments last year with the new system. Because of higher standards of quality control, the volume of production went down—and their wages with it. As a

result, normally docile workers have staged protests in at least four separate instances. The traditional economy, say Soviet experts, may be dogged by chronic shortages and low living standards—but it has the redeeming quality of virtually full employment and no inflation.

For Garbachev, glasnost presents a political challenge. Next June he will face a conference of the Communist party. The conference will come too early for his program to show positive results, but his strength for initial confusion to have taken its toll on production. Said a Western economist in Moscow: "The next six months are crucial for the Soviet economy."

—ANDREW BILKOWICH
CATHYRINE BILKOWICH is in Moscow

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THE UNITED STATES

Racing to Super Tuesday



Between the sharp-tongued Senator Robert Dole of Kansas and his strongest rival for the Republican party's presidential nomination, the reportedly thin-skinned Vice-President George Bush, a public spat seemed inevitable. And it came last week as the primaries for the 1988 nomination moved into its official phase after almost two years of preliminary shuffling.

The usually self-controlled Bush finally reacted last week to repeated suggestions by Dole—a 27-year veteran of Congress—that he had been nothing more than a bystander during his seven years as vice-president. Snapped Bush: "The fact sure being in Congress all your life is part of the answer. I think it may be part of the problem." In New Hampshire the same day, Dole fired back: "I have a record of leadership, but Governor, I suspect [the criticism] is getting to him."

While the sparring between the two leading Republican candidates will continue intensely before the party's convention next summer, it does highlight the intense political pressure of the coming week. A new nominating process means that would-be nominees for both the Republican and Democratic parties probably have only until the first week of March to make their mark or drop out. Said Stephen Hess, a senior fellow at the Washington-based Brookings Institution: "It's all going to happen faster this time."

The reason is the determination of the northern states to increase their influence in selecting the next president. Twenty states—mostly in the South—have banded together to hold their primary votes on March 8, otherwise known as "Super Tuesday." In 1984 only three states were involved in same-day primaries. This year, one month to the day after the Iowa caucuses—the first vote of the 1988 race—about half of the delegates to both party conventions will be picked. And if most of those delegates are committed to a single candidate, many observers believe that the race for the nomination will be virtually over. But if no front-runners emerge from

Super Tuesday, William Schneider, a political analyst with the right-wing American Enterprise Institute, said that the early vote "will only add to the confusion."

Mastering the new system has been difficult for the six Republican and seven Democratic candidates. Twenty years ago, when there were few primaries, local party bosses—powerful of friends and foes—used their



Bush campaigning in Iowa. Intense pressure to win delegates

the record number of 38 states holding primaries that year is more than double those held 25 years ago.

The value of understanding the complex new rules of the game became apparent in 1972. That year liberal Senator George McGovern took the Democratic nomination by surprise after serving as co-chairman of the party committee that drafted the new nominating rules. In part, McGovern succeeded by building a coalition of left-leaning activist voters. Even more crucially, Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan, both Washington outsiders, found their way to the White House under the new system as outcomes that would have been highly unlikely before.

The increase in the number and importance of the primaries since 1972 has added to the clout of two previously politically peripheral states: Iowa and New Hampshire. While neither provides many delegates to the nominees, they do conduct the first votes of the political season. Feb. 8 in Iowa and Feb. 16 in New Hampshire. Massive media attention could once again propel the victors forward and reduce the voters to the status of also-rans.

However, few candidates of either party are expected to withdraw after Super Tuesday, which will largely be a battle of television commercials. With the advertising expenditure in Texas alone estimated at \$1 million, the race could go to the most successful fund-raiser among them. Bush, whose war chest is currently over \$14.3 million. Among the Democrats, Tennessee Senator Albert Gore and South Carolina-born Jesse Jackson may get a boost from being favorites now.

Because the candidates are now committed to the nomination and not to party officials, deal-making between the two new and former Super Tuesday over who will be the party's presidential nominee will probably be over long before the Democrats meet in July in Atlanta and the Republicans gather in August in New Orleans. Said Schneider: "The leadership will take place among the candidates themselves. The convention just does not have any authority anymore." But while the new system makes the nominating process more democratic than it was 20 years ago, it has not made it any easier for any candidate who would be president.

—LAW JUSTIN in Washington

Post-mortem of principles

Seventy-one-year-old Ralph Candler of Calgary had worked hard all his life, first as an 80-cent-an-hour carpenter in 1949 and eventually, before his retirement in 1980, as a manager of a realty office. Last year, he says, he felt that his financial position was secure. After all, he had invested his life savings of \$60,000 with a subsidiary of Principal Group Ltd., an Edmonton-based financial conglomerate. But within months Candler and some 24,000 other investors in Western Canada and the Atlantic region had fallen victim to the collapse of the giant Principal Group. Last week, a quiet inquiry into the affair resumed in Edmonton with two pointed tasks: to discover why the once-rich empire toppled and whether or not its failure involved fraud.

Like thousands of other Principal clients, Candler had been living on a modest pension and the interest he earned on his holdings. As a result, he was able to comfortably support his wife, Elsie, 72, and their daughter, who in a single number of two children Candler said that he thought he had invested his money cautiously. Four years ago he started switching his money from Edmonton-based NorthWest Trust, which he had joined as a financial trouble, to Principal Group. He called Candler "I did some checking here and there. I talked to people, and they seemed to think that Principal was top of the line."

Candler was right. Principal Group Ltd., the parent company of some 50 companies offering everything from insured deposit certificates to riskier mutual funds and investment contracts, was a premier Alberta company with \$1.5 billion in assets. It was headed by multimillionaire Donald M. Corrie—a flamboyant man, but, nonetheless, a member in good standing in the western business establishment and the founding partner of a prestigious Edmonton law firm. But last June Candler received the shock of his life when he learned an attorney that two investment contract companies owned by Principal Group, in which his investments were apparently held, had collapsed. "I took a day to sink in," said Candler. "I was under the impression that they were above board. I just couldn't believe it."

Candler and the more than 24,000



Corrie's reputation as an investor who made almost all Principal decisions

other investors had about \$60 million invested when Alberta Treasurer Dick Johnston pulled the operating licenses of First Investment Corp. and Associated Investors of Canada Ltd. on June 30. And dozens of creditors, including 20 Alberta *Hartbees* citizens, who held the promissory notes of parent Principal Group, lost \$60 million when the rest of the financial empire declared bankruptcy on Aug. 16.

Now, those investors and creditors are treated to almost daily revelations of what went wrong with the companies, as the court inquiry—which is expected to cost the Alberta government \$16 million—wends through what will likely be six months of testimony before Calgary lawyer William Cole. In Resolving hearings following a three-week Christmas break, Cole's mandate is to discover whether there is evidence of fraud leading to the failures. The scope of his post-mortem also allows him to call Alberta cabinet ministers and senior civil servants to testify.

Since the opening session on Oct. 14, Cole has heard testimony that paints a picture of lax regulating by provincial authorities and a corporate cover-up single-mindedly bent on preserving his empire. The investigation, taking place in a sterile hearing room in a downtown Edmonton office tower, has already heard 1.5 million words of testimony from more than 180 witnesses and tabbed more than 12,000 pages of documents. During January and February Corrie and senior government officials are scheduled as witnesses, and they are expected to explain some of the sensational claims.

Twenty lawyers and an even larger number of accountants are attached to the inquiry, which normally runs from Monday to Thursday. Court-appointed advisors estimate that contract holders may eventually receive 60 to 65 cents for every dollar invested. But since the collapse, many elderly investors have complained of worsening health problems as they despair of ever

regaining their financial security. Anne McCollough, a social worker at the Herby Centre, a drop-in centre for seniors in downtown Calgary, said that following the collapse of the companies, 300 elderly Calgarians who lost their savings have gone to the centre specifically to register their concerns with the centre's social work department. Social workers flagged about 50 of them as appearing so depressed that they needed

view of the city of Edmonton, and a 41-foot yacht moored at Victoria, Corrie also kept two Vancouver Island estates set on 40 acres of prime white-front property. And in Arizona, Corrie retains a home in one of the most exclusive areas in Scottsdale, a wealthy suburb of Phoenix.

What stings many of Principal's retired investors is that in the bankruptcy agreement guaranteeing that

ward money and a knock for the money markets, Corrie began promoting a concept of systematic savings by contractual arrangements. He included First Investors as 1964 by offering investors four-per-cent interest and later a share of the profits from investments that the company made on their behalf. But the federal government introduced a capital gains tax for stocks and trust companies in 1967, making it

harder for investment contract companies like Corrie's to attract new clients and continue to grow unless they offered an interest-free premium above that offered by insured institutions.

In the 1960s Corrie incorporated a trust company, created a company holding company, Principal Group, and established a number of mutual funds. Principal continued to be privately held, with Corrie and his family owning 89.5 per cent. The remaining 10.5 per cent was held by Kenneth MacIn, a longtime friend of Corrie's and president of the investment contract companies, as well as senior vice-president of Principal. By the 1960s Principal was a well-established company based in Edmonton, with branches and salesmen in nearly every corner



Nutrition: Candler (below) questions about a limited regulatory system

to be watched closely—and two were hospitalized.

Meanwhile, the man who owned and ran Principal Group was able to settle out of court with the trustee in bankruptcy assigned to Principal Group. Under an agreement reached following the failure in August of the entire group of companies of which he was president, Donald Corrie relinquished control of about \$40 million in assets. But he was able to preserve some of his personal fortune and residences to run two satellite funds in the United States worth about \$18 million. He retained his 10,000-acre cattle breeding ranch located in Tonawanda, Ala., 25 km west of Edmonton, a sprawling ranch-style house with a spectacular

Corrie's personal assets are free and clear of any claims by the trustee in bankruptcy of Principal Group Ltd. The agreement also gave Corrie a \$10-million debt in Principal Group and let him keep \$15 million in cover tax liabilities and housing loans to two of his sons. Asked Elsie Candler "Why didn't he go bankrupt?" with the rest of it.

By financial industry standards, Principal had an extraordinarily high proportion of clients 55 years and older—the result of a company objective to attract customers with a lifetime of income to invest. They became the innocent victims in a tragedy whose roots were planted more than 30 years ago when Corrie founded a financial empire. Equipped with a Har-

vard and Atlantic Canada. Corrie's sons, John and James, had been brought in as shareholders and company officers. Principal Group had also expanded into investment companies in Arizona and owned a graphics and computer company in Toronto.

But according to the testimony of Principal employees at the Code hearing, Corrie's empire began to unravel in the early 1960s, when the bottom dropped out of the real estate market in the West. He was by no means alone. Eight other western institutions, including banks and trust and mortgage companies, collapsed between 1961 and 1963, when the 1952-1962 mortgage wave hundreds of millions of dollars of value from their real estate and mortgage portfolios. Westerners have repeatedly blamed the financial scandals on federal government policies in the early 1960s that precipitated the mortgage. Indeed, in September, in his first major speech on the subject of the Principal collapse, Alberta Premier Don Getty called it "the final legacy of the National Energy Program by that



remarkable coalition of Liberals and New Democrats." Getty added at that time that he felt responsible for Cornea.

But is not alone in the failure of Edmonton-based Prudential Trust, Regi-based Pioneer Trust and Calgary-based Northland Bank—investors who discovered improper business practices that were at the root of the collapses. And the Code inquiry seems to be uncovering the same thing at Principal.

Much of the testimony from senior Principal officials has portrayed Cornea as an impatient extrovert who would stop at nothing to keep the companies operating. Confidential company sources filed with the inquiry show that Cornea planned to use his influence with several B.C. cabinet ministers to solve a regulatory problem in that province. Cornea was also unable to delegate, personally seeking almost all the decisions in the billion-dollar organization.

According to employees who have testified, problems in the real estate and mortgage portfolios of the companies were compounded in the orders of Cornea. In one instance, they testified that Cornea directed that 30 problem loans—many of them rightly approved by Cornea's sons—be removed from the control of a mortgage manager who reported on loans, more realistic valuations (the former Principal vice-president testified that Cornea also insisted that the parent company should not issue an audited financial statement for 1986 because he did not want to reveal the financial hemorrhaging).

Cornea also skirted a number of attempts by government regulators to enforce rules governing the companies. In 1986 provincial regulators insisted that advertisements for Associated and First Investors include a statement in bold print that said investments with these companies were not covered by deposit insurance. However, Cornea instead diverted all funds for the two companies and spent the money advertising Principal Trust, which did qualify for insurance. The Code inquiry has heard from numerous investors who say that they

were the victims of so-called bait-and-switch tactics. They say that they were attracted by the trust company's ads, but then Principal representatives talked them into making investments with the riskier contract companies.

But that was by no means the most

damaging that they had faced. The significance of claims on investment contracts. Over Feb. 17, 1987, some 15,000 investors, managers and salesmen, lured together and essentially conducted among "the most frequently occurring situations."

In other testimony, a salesman admitted to switching a client's investment from Principal Trust, where it qualified for federal government deposit insurance in the event of a failure, to an investment with First Investors, which was not insured, without the client's knowledge.

One of the hardest-hit groups of investors in Principal was the Hutterite community of Alberta. Plain living and deeply religious, the Hutterites live apart from mainstream society. The Code investigation has heard that, for 20 years, Principal salesmen have targeted the Hutterites as particularly desirable investors because of their large pools of savings. And when Principal Group collapsed in August, Hutterite savings accounted for roughly a third of the \$87 million in unsecured priority claims issued by Principal. But in 1986, when Jacob Klein-schmer, the manager of one Hutterite colony, had asked a Principal salesman about the health of the company after it had failed to release audited statements, the salesman told him it was "as sound as the Rock of Gibraltar."

The Code investigation is also, in effect, a trial of Alberta's laxest hands-off regulatory policy for financial institutions. On a weekly-published special radio show last fall, Getty noted that if the inquiry found that government regulators were negligent, the province would fully reimburse investors. Evidence submitted to the investigation so far shows that on May 31, 1986, Alberta's superintendent of insurance refused to renew the licenses of First and Associated Investors because they had not filed audited financial statements. However, on May 31, the superintendent issued the licenses, even though financial information re-

vealed a capital deficiency of \$15 million.

In remarkable testimony last week, Principal's vice-president of finance, William Johnson, revealed that provincial regulators had commissioned an examination of Principal by the accounting firm Price, Waterhouse. He said that the regulators and company officials then attempted to conceal from Principal's outside auditors the appointment and the damning report that resulted from Price, Waterhouse's examination. The accountants recommended in the February, 1987, report that the government suspend the operating licenses of the two investment contract companies and appoint receivers. The report was originally commissioned by the government in November, 1986, because of officials' concerns about losses in the companies that had accumulated since mid-1985.

Other witnesses have testified that the two Principal subsidiaries operated without licenses in Alberta and British Columbia for part of 1986. And the Code inquiry has also heard that Alberta regulators bargained with Principal executives for eight months in 1984 over real es-

tate assets that they said were overvalued by as much as 60 per cent.

Despite that mounting crisis, Cornea refused government aid because it would have meant giving up some of his control. In a downtown Edmonton office building, Cornea, in some



Getty, Code (right) searching for evidence of fraud

John and James, and former Principal vice-president of corporate development, Christa Petras, a close friend of the senior Cornea's, continue to operate the company that manages the U.S. mutual funds. And in an interview, Petras gave some in-

sight into their testimony. "The government has tried to make us out to be terrible people and fraud artists, and no one has said that real estate collapsed in 1982."

Reacting conservatively with Code's investigation is an inquiry by Alberta's ombudsman, Aleck Trench, who also will examine the government's regulatory performance. In October an inquiry in British Columbia—where many retirement-age investors in Principal lost their savings—concluded that the business practices of Principal Group were deceptive and misleading. And further investigations may come after new officers, who regularly attend sessions of the Code inquiry, review testimony.

Investigator Code will likely hear even more startling evidence as the central figures in the Principal drama come forward. A former Alberta regulator who disagreed with government practices said Maclean's that he hopes to be called to testify. But those who are coming on a lay ending by the time the investigation winds up may be disappointed. Predicted Petras: "It's going to get more complex and messier."

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A rescue effort for the greenback

It was a wild week on the world currency markets. After finishing 1987 near post-Second World War lows against the Japanese yen and the German mark, the U.S. dollar started slipping again when the new year's trading season got underway. But central banks in Japan, West Germany, Canada and the United States swiftly began purchasing dollars to stop the currency's slide and preserve the dollar's stability in the market. Then, rumors that the United States, Germany and Japan had reached a secret agreement to support the dollar on a long-term basis drove the dollar higher. But while the greenback was recovering, the Canadian dollar rose even more sharply, putting the two major dollar rivals to reach 75¢ cents (U.S.) at their highest point since April, 1984—by Thursday, Jan. 8, before settling at 74.6¢ cents at rock's end. And many

Meanwhile the Canadian currency's new surge marked an abrupt change from its performance in recent

interest rates in Canada are higher than in the United States, which attracts foreign investors, said Williams. As a result, the value of the Canadian dollar fell much more slowly than that of



Shoppers in Japan: turbulent world currently markets and growing anxiety over the US dollar

months. For most of last year, the Canadian dollar declined in value, dropping almost as much as its American counterpart, against other leading world currencies such as the Japanese yen and the West German mark. But Williams said that toward the end of the year, the international view of

Canada's economy begins to improve with analysts seeing higher world prices for commodities such as copper, zinc and forest products as good signs for the Canadian economy. As well, in

the greenback against such currencies as the mark in the final two weeks of December.

While Williams remained cautious about forecasting an even stronger Canadian dollar, some other analysts predicted that it would hit 80 cents (U.S.) during the first quarter of 1980—a level that it has not seen since February, 1984.

But the U.S. dollar could fall even further, particularly if there is no improvement in the U.S. trade deficit. The new

major, which were later winners of the international competition was to bring about reductions in the value of the dollar, which was then about 360 yen and 29 weeks low point last week, the dollar at 120.45 yen and 1.37 mark of 50 and 65 per cent rose.

In theory, a lower dollar imports more expensive U.S. goods and less attractive exports. At the same time, Americans would become more affluent. But so far many Japanese companies, particularly, have undermonstrated the dollar's de facto purchasing power along all the fronts in North America. One U.S. economist, Robert Datta Bhargava, head of Miami, estimates that Japanese consumption increased by their 1980 cars by eight percent in the United States.

Indeed, there is a growing rift among many economists in Japan who are finally turning. Said Iwano, vice-president of Watanabe Corp.: "The Japanese are

their profit margins any more." Last week the Sony Corp. of America announced price hikes of five per cent to seven per cent, following increases ranging from five per cent to 20 per cent last fall. And the Ifo Economic Institute, a forecasting firm based in Munich, is predicting that the German automobile industry will cut production by as much as 50 per cent this

Prayerful Symbols



He was all kidding with the legs that began communicating by the apian and written word. We also use gestures and symbols. Since we do not change in nature when we turn from one medium to another in the process of the speech, what could be more natural than that from now we would use not only spoken and written words but gestures and symbols also?

For initiation, the primary religious symbols are the sacraments. They also have secondary symbols called "Sacramentals." Among such symbols are holy water, blessed candles, blessed oil, crosses, medals and the like.

For an explanation of the sacraments and the meaning of some of those most commonly used, we refer you to our little but free pamphlet, "Sacraments and Indulgences." As the title says, there is also something in read as the most meaningful and subject of indulgences. While today the sun will roll on and on.

year because of the devalued dollar after achieving record exports of 430 million vehicles in 1982.

After the recent turbulence in the money markets, very few observers were willing to predict where the dollar is headed in 1988. But if the U.S. trade deficit does not improve, the central banks will probably be forced

make public interventions in the markets to provide stability. And some analysts say that the U.S. Federal Reserve Board likely will not raise interest rates, a traditional tool for supporting a country's currency, because higher rates could create a recession during an election year. On the other hand, if the dollar were allowed to fall freely, the result would likely be unacceptable high inflation. At best, the central banks can try to reduce the fluctuations in exchange rates. But most experts agree that it will take a lower trade deficit and renewed confidence in the American economy, before the dollar regains its former position as a leading world currency.

—DANIEL JENNINGS with WILLIAM LOWMYER in Washington. PETER LOWE in Brussels and DAVE LINDGREN in New York.

Charting Canada's rebounding dollar



November, are due to be released on Jan. 15, and many economists are predicting a shortfall of about \$20 billion. At the same time, they forecast a total 1987 trade deficit of \$28 billion, up from 1986's record deficit of \$30 billion. Says Richard Baldwin, professor of political science at Columbia University in New York, "The dollar still has to fall another 10 to 15 percent."

According to traditional economic theory, the trade deficit should have begun to

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The risks in Wilson's tax reform

By Peter C. Newman

This is the month when Michael Wilson's first set of tax reforms takes effect and, except for admitting that the bite might have been even worse, Canada's business community is none too happy with the finance minister's tactics or intentions.

In an interview, Ron Stevenson, chairman of the giant accounting firm Coopers & Lybrand, said, "What he should have done was fix the deficit and bring about really fundamental tax reforms, instead of presenting these measures as a compromised budget speech. The fact is that when you get down to the suggested methods of implementation, Phase 1—the reduction in personal and corporate tax rates—could and should have been done as a budget, while Phase 2—a new comprehensive federal sales tax—comes in only on a proposed basis 18 months or so down the road. That may look good as paper, but it will create additional deficits because the two phases will probably overlap an election, the risk is that if this government isn't elected with a majority, Phase 2 might be modified or rescinded; the additional tax burden would then be passed onto corporations, because no future prime minister would want the political will to renege on a significantly heavier burden on individuals."

Stevenson and others object to this strategy and other aspects of the Wilson initiative because they fear that its eventual impact will be to divert investments to the United States, which would provide more favourable tax treatment of dividends and capital gains. "New capital will be attracted from this country, and Canada can't afford that," Stevenson insists. "We see what can happen to an economy in the province of Quebec when the PQ was elected. Capital left town."

Stevenson, like most enlightened businessmen, supports tax reform, but he remains extremely nervous about the size of Canada's budgetary deficit, some at \$80 billion. He considers that even such the implementation of the second phase, the lower tax rates of the first phase will reduce federal revenues by a total of \$900 million during 1988 and 1989. "The sales tax should be implemented by Jan. 1, 1988—the choice is ripe for the taking. The debt will require provincial approval because Ottawa doesn't have the infrastructure to collect such a consumer

tax. So let's do it now when federal-provincial agreement on the Meech Lake accord has created a relatively favourable political climate. Then, once the tax is implemented and the public starts complaining, provincial and federal politicians can blame each other for it."

Stevenson's other major complaint is that under the revised Income Tax Act, Ottawa will reserve the right to look at the tax avoidance implications



Stevenson's nervous about the deficit

of any transaction after the fact. That is bad for business, he says, because ongoing deals would be halted to await tax rulings. "Even advance tax rulings are no solution," Stevenson retorts, "because that would place the corporate decision-making process into the hands of the government, and a highly bureaucratic state is not the way we want to go in this country."

In a privately distributed newsletter to its clients, Coopers & Lybrand goes further: "One of the most astonishing

features of Wilson's tax reform package is the almost total lack of capital and entrepreneurship. The government was elected on a platform that promised Canada to be open for business. It is with some amazement, therefore, that one finds the original platform converted to a world designed to bring those who were supposed to create jobs and growth.

To say that the proposals are misguided would be generous, unless one subscribed to the theory that all wealth should be confiscated and that capital should be punished. Money talks with its feet, and the long-range consequences could be devastating."

Such fervent opposition is mainly based on Stevenson's conviction that by wiping out most of the tax advantages of capital gains, Wilson has removed much of the incentive to the risk-takers whose equity injections are needed to create employment. "Respect for our tax system demands not only that it be fair, but that it seem to be fair," he says. "The capital gains proposal falls on all counts."

If Stevenson sounds highly political, it may be because he was elected and not appointed to office. Half a dozen candidates were nominated from among the firm's 250 active partners and, after championing his platform at the company's 33 affairs, Stevenson won a two-year term starting in April 1986, by garnering majority support from his fellow partners.

Like most of his colleagues, Stevenson is a mixed free trader. "What's happening today," he says, "is that for professionals like us, to offer our services in the United States is next to impossible. If you say at the border that you're coming to render accounting services on a fee-for-time basis, they stop you. Choosing the other way, American advisers are just flooding into this country. We think we can do just as well as the Americans, so we're waiting and hoping to open a great new territory."

What Stevenson and other adherents to the private enterprise ethic really don't like about the Wilson reforms is that they failed to produce a neutral tax system that would have avoided distorting the play of market forces in allocating resources and deterring individual reinvestment. Perhaps the ultimate message of Michael Wilson's tax changes is that the annual goals of the private and public sectors are irreconcilably different.

An Historic Event At The Winter Olympics.



THE SPIRIT SINGS
Artistic Traditions of Canada's First Peoples



January 15-May 1, 1988
Glenbow Museum—Calgary

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and around the world is the flagship event of the 1988 Olympic Arts Festival. The Spirit Sings will be at the Glenbow Museum in Calgary from January 15 to May 1, 1988, and as part of Canada Day Celebrations, will open in Ottawa on July 1 and run to November 6, 1988.

The Spirit Sings is a unique opportunity for Canadian and

If you are facing baldness



you should know the facts.

Everyone loses some hair every day. In fact, each day about 100 strands are lost. These strands are replaced by new growth — a process considered to be natural and healthy.

Hair loss only becomes a problem when the strands being lost exceed the rate of regrowth. This is when you're likely to face progressive hair loss, or baldness.

It can take considerable time, however, until you notice signs of baldness. You may actually lose more than 50% of your hair before the loss becomes apparent.

What is the most common type of baldness?

If you are experiencing progressive hair loss, you may be experiencing hereditary "male pattern baldness" — the most common type of baldness among men.

However, this should be determined by a physician, not yourself. Only your doctor has the necessary expertise to make an accurate diagnosis. If you are indeed facing male pattern baldness, your doctor

can assess whether you could benefit from new treatment programs for baldness.

How has baldness been treated?

The on-going concern over baldness among many men has given rise to the use of toupees and wigs. Many cosmetic approaches such as hair weaving and surgical techniques, including hair transplantation, have also been developed.

As well, various scalp preparations have been made available. Although none have ever been proven effective, the advertising of such products has led consumers to believe that they are scientifically documented and radically approved remedies for baldness.

How can your doctor treat baldness?

As your physician can tell you, many of the treatments used in the past have not been effective.

In more recent years, new treatment programs for common baldness have been developed. These programs have been tested by doctors, and have shown good

results. Moreover, they are available only through the medical profession.

Since everyone's scalp and hair growth potential is different, your doctor will consider a number of factors before recommending any new treatment program. In determining whether a treatment program might be of value to you, factors such as your age and the time over which you've been balding must be considered.

Why you should talk to your doctor

Now that you're aware of some of the factors affecting hair loss and the new treatment programs, you should be aware of the importance of seeking professional advice.

Only your doctor, through careful evaluation of your particular circumstances, can determine whether a treatment program may be of benefit to you.

So if you are concerned about hair loss, do consult your doctor. Together you'll be able to decide which is best for you.

If you are facing baldness, talk to your doctor.

Verdict on a tragic love affair

Toronto business executive Joseph Robb placed a bouquet of roses and a gold bracelet at his wife's bedside and then flew across the Atlantic to confront her lover in London. Within hours of his arrival last May 26, Robb killed Michael Horton, 41, a high-ranking official with New York-based Insurance-Mutual Ltd, the world's largest public relations firm, in a trial last week in London's Old Bailey criminal court, the 41-year-old Robb admitted stabbing Horton repeatedly with a penknife. But he testified that he had not intended to kill his man—he was only attempting to salvage his marriage to his wife, Sheila, 40, an ex-wife defense Robb sought.

"It was not just for Sheila and myself but for our children and both our parents and 22 years of my life together," On Jan. 7, after four days of testimony, a jury of nine men and 14 women found Robb guilty of manslaughter, and he was sentenced to three years in prison.

In his summation Mr Justice James Mordaunt repeatedly stressed evidence presented during the trial that Robb was a "gentleman, family-loving" man. Mordaunt added that Robb, the president of Northern Pine Foods Inc. of Toronto, a frozen foods manufacturer, had suffered greatly because his wife had been cheating on him and their two teenage children. During the trial Robb said: "I didn't intend to kill him or cause serious injury. I just wanted to kill him."

Early last week the bespectacled, bearded Robb told the court in a halting voice of the events leading up to Horton's death. He explained that just before Horton's death, on what Robb described as "the most miserable day of my life," he found some love letters in his wife's handwriting—all of which began "Darling." Also in the bedroom was a card that said: "Sheila, Michael has written 'What I would give for an obscene phone call from you.'"

In his testimony Robb said that his wife was refusing to sleep with him and that about the middle of 1986 he had found himself feeling after their

non, Sheila, now 39, and daughter, Shona, 10, while his wife was away for weeks at a time "I used to bring home flowers, but then I was accused of psychological warfare," declared Robb.



Sheila Robb: a gold bracelet and a bouquet at the bedside



Robb (left) Horton: stabbed 20 times with a penknife

just did not know what to do."

Prosecuting counsel Anthony Glass told the jury last week that Robb's wife had met Horton when she worked with him at Insurance-Mutual's Toronto office from 1981 to 1985. Then, Horton moved to London with his wife to become chairman of the firm's European operations, and Sheila Robb took a position at Royal Trustee Ltd

in Toronto, but the two kept in touch. By last May their relationship had developed into an affair.

After discovering the letters, Robb cancelled his business appointments, flew to London, took a 3115-a-night room at the Chertoff Hotel and asked Horton to meet with him Horton gave his consent and the assured him that there would be no violence. In a statement, she recounted their conversation: "Robin [Robb's nickname] does not love his wife. He is always a very rational, hard person who approaches problems logically and calmly." But later that day, according to Robb's testimony, when the two met not in his hotel room, Horton chuckled at his request to end the affair, and Robb flew into a rage. Robb told police that he hit Horton over the head with a mineral water bottle and a gin bottle, then grabbed his penknife. A psychologist reported that Horton had been stabbed about 20 times and died two hours later from two wounds on either side of his neck, which severed his carotid arteries.

According to Robb's testimony, it was not until he saw blood on his hand that he was stopped stabbing Horton. He claimed for an ambulance and for the police. When police officers arrived, Robb was asking: "I have killed him. I have killed him." He later told police Horton perished the death, the alternative, the fact that his wife had given me the cold shoulder. He remembered all that had gone wrong.

Investigating detectives had found a piece of paper in Robb's bedroom in which he had written "Objective: back off. Stop any surprise confrontation"—evidence in the jury that planning such a horrific crime was not in Robb's character. Indeed, the testimony of both Robb and his wife convinced the jury that they should feel not guilty of the original charge of murder, for which he would have received a sentence of life in prison.

—SARA UNDERWOOD with LYN MATTHEWS in London



Shuttle Atlantis: a few failures have crippled the entire U.S. space program

SPACE

Joint ventures in space

In 1973, when he was 40, Ronald Reagan was appointed head of Moscow's Institute of Space Research. Until then, the Kremlin had tended to promote scientific or military services rather than for profit. But the charismatic Reagan's free-handed policies have made the Soviet Union the world's leading space nation. His first visit to Washington was an adviser to General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev during the superpower summit in December. Next month he will return to the U.S. capital to lecture at the Smithsonian Institution or Soviet plans for a mission to Mars, but the real purpose of Reagan's second visit is to lobby the U.S. government to co-operate in a joint 1990 reconnaissance venture to send both cosmonauts and astronauts to Mars together by the year 2001.

Such an initiative could not come without Gorbachev's personal approval. The Soviet leader and President Ronald Reagan spoke in private at the summit about joint space ventures, but administration officials leaked word that the two Reagan men were ready. Now Reagan may be gambling that US policies are due for a change. The reason dramatic Soviet space successes over the past few weeks, coupled with equally dramatic US failures.

Indeed, as Soviet cosmonaut Yuri S.

malenchenko returned to Earth on Dec. 28 after a record 286 days, NASA scientists were once again flustered with problems with their space shuttle. Scorching at Mach 24, the shuttle disintegrated a mile above the ground one week after a Dec. 20, 1985, test firing of a shuttle booster in Houston. Until a large part of the booster's nozzle assembly, which guides the vehicle, broke apart during the test. By that time, NASA already had cancelled the next planned shuttle flight—the first since the tragic Challenger explosion in January 1986, which killed seven astronauts. According to Cosmonaut Manuel Lujan, a member of the House Science and Technology Committee, technical problems will keep the shuttle grounded until at least September. Added Lujan: "It would be unlikely those would be a fight within a two-month period of the test."

In another development last week the Atlanta-Journal Constitution printed details from an internal report by NASA's safety experts. It concluded that the space agency still lacks the skilled engineers, clear guidelines and

leadership to ensure the safety of manned space flight. In addition, Lujan and other members of Congress have expressed uncertainty about future funding and about opportunities to launch missions with either the shuttle or unmanned rockets. Both elements depend on the willingness of the next president and Congress to give leadership and funds, two essentials that critics say the Reagan administration has not provided.

Robert Sorenson, chairman of the National Academy of Sciences committee, which recently reviewed NASA's progress in building a space station, says that technological problems have prompted NASA to end cosmonauts and to become so dependent on the shuttle that a few failures have crippled the entire space program. SORA, Moscow has had its failures, indeed, in the late 1960s and early 1970s the Soviet Zvezda heavy-lift rocket failed on four consecutive occasions before its successful launch last May. But Richard Dufresne, an analyst with the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment, said: "Their strength lies in having capitalized on their successes and in always having a consistent plan of where they are going."

This summer the Soviets plan to launch two probes toward Mars, which they hope will map the surface of one of the planet's moons, Phobos, and gather data for a number of advances missions in the late 1990s—an actual landing. That mission will set a moving ground vehicle on the surface of the planet for exploration while being controlled by a computer on Earth. As a first step in superpower cooperation, Reagan says that he wants the United States to build the rover and the advanced electronics to guide it.

Although Reagan's response to Sorenson's report is expected, lobbying remains uncertain. There is growing support within NASA for more increased co-operation. Some congressional staff members say that Reagan's space policy statement, which he is expected to deliver after Reagan's visit, will in part deal with the development of a new class of unmanned rockets that will match or surpass the Shuttles. And, they said, his statement is expected to leave the door open for joint ventures with the Soviets. Still, no matter what the impact of Reagan's visit to Washington, the decision to work with the Soviets will ultimately fall to the next president.

—WILLIAM LOWMYER in Washington



Reagan's record

AP/WIDEWORLD



Repacked oil tanker died near Toledo, Ohio, and spewed oil in the wake of the slick.

ENVIRONMENT

Disaster along the Ohio

On Jan. 2 an oil storage tank at West Elizabeth, Pa., collapsed, spilling one million gallons of diesel fuel into the Monongahela River, 37 miles upstream from Pittsburgh. The result over the following week a giant, 100-mile-long oil slick smoldering through communities in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, forcing municipal officials to cut off water supplies to tens of thousands of people. By week's end, the first slick had moved past Pittsburgh and the taps were flowing again in the homes of thousands of local residents. But the crisis had moved on at a sluggish pace of 1 1/2 miles per hour down the frigid Ohio River, affecting dozens of communities, including Wheeling, W. Va., as it went. As the baddest of mistakes, tank dums and other animals floated in the slick's wake, environmental experts called it one of the worst oil spill disasters in North American history. Bud Linn, a senior environmental engineer with a Washington-based lobby group the Environmental Defense Fund, "It will take 10 years for the land and rivers to recover."

Clean-up crews were minutely frustrated in their efforts to collect the fuel as the river current pushed it under booms and other devices designed to contain spills in open waters. As a result, the contamination continued to spread, becoming even more difficult to collect, as it made its poisonous way toward the Mississippi River in a route that would take it past such major cities as Cincinnati, Ohio, Louisville, Ky., and Memphis, Tenn. Environmentalists

said that the slick would become more diluted as it traveled, but amounts of it could reach the Mississippi next month. The last traces of it, they predicted, will eventually empty into the Gulf of Mexico, leaving behind a residue and a clean-up task that Coast Guard officials estimated will eventually cost hundreds of millions of dollars. The disaster began when a huge vertical crack developed in the side of a steel storage tank owned by Keweenaw-based Ashland Oil Inc. while workers were filling it with fuel. The sides of the tank blew apart, sending a 30-foot-high wave of oil washing toward the river. The next day the slick had reached Pittsburgh, where the Monongahela joins the Allegheny to form the Ohio. An federal officials launched an investigation into the cause of the 40-year-old tank's collapse, but lines were being drawn, by week's end at least three class action suits had been filed against Ashland over disruption of water supplies.

Meanwhile, sensors focused on the lack of comprehensive federal regulations governing the terms of thousands of similar oil storage tanks around the United States. Pennsylvania Republican Senator John Heinz said that he will introduce a bill calling for strict new oil-storage safety standards when Congress reconvenes in Jan. 25. At the slick's portages in river valleys, Americans from Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico will have a special interest in that bill.

—WILLIAM LUTHER in Pittsburgh

OBITUARY

A sense of nationhood

He kept up his keen interest—and often astute commentary—as the Canadian political process almost to the end of his long life. In 1982, at the age of 80, historian Arthur Lower declared in the journal *Parliamentary Government* that the quality of debate in the House of Commons had declined to such a low level that men resembled themselves "for the most part, as very little people." With the belief that he began producing more than five decades ago, Lower helped to create a serious body of modern Canadian historical scholarship. When he died at 96 on Jan. 7 at his home in Kingston, Ont., following respiratory problems, Lower's fellow historians praised his pioneering work. "He took Canadian history and the anecdotal and into the serious, scientific study of the past," said J. L. Granatstein of Toronto's York University. "He was one of the giants."

Born in 1886 in Huron, Ont., Lower graduated in history from the University of Toronto in 1914. Awarded with a 1922 master's degree from U of T and a PhD from Harvard, he began an 18-year teaching stint at Winnipeg's University of Manitoba. In 1928 he published his first major book, *The North American Atlantic*, in the *Canadian Historical Review*, which elaborated on a theme developed by historian Harold Innis and pictured the great lumber firms as explorers of the Canadian frontier. Lower's *History of Canada*, first published in 1946, was required reading for thousands of Canadian high-school students for two decades. In his later works, written after he moved to Queen's University in Kingston in 1947, Lower documented the evolution of Canada's fragile sense of nationhood in terms that were patriotic and sometimes uncomfortably blunt.

In his 1967 autobiography, Lower reflected on the pressures of Canadian nationalism and Quebec separatism that were straining Confederation and looked hopefully to the day when Canadian public life would be "freed up out of the gutter of bad temper, back-scratching, small-mindedness, dishonesty, immaturity." The bickering conditions, but Lower's achievement was to help define the central idea of Canadian nationhood that is now beyond debate.

—MARK NOLAN in Toronto

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Vacancies, tickets and traffic woes



After months of hanging out, No Vacancy signs for the 28 days of next month's Winter Olympics, innkeepers in Calgary and nearby Banff suddenly have found themselves with rooms to let. Just six weeks before the Games begin on Feb. 13, Calgary-area hotels are registering more than 400 room cancellations. The reason: corporate sponsors of the Games' 59 competing nations' Olympic committees and the Olympic organizing committee, known as OCO, have not attracted the number of guests they expected. Indeed, OCO itself pared its 15,000 reservations by more than 300. Said Ivo Petrak, a vice-president of CP Hotels Ltd. and general manager of the 340-room Banff Springs Hotel and the 580-room Chateau Lake Louise: "There will be more beds than needed. The interest in the Games is generally small. Even the sponsors are having difficulty filling up their rooms."

Indeed, Visa International, a major sponsor as the official credit card of the Games, last month cancelled 89 of its 300 rooms booked at the Banff Springs Hotel after its officials learned that many invited guests had decided that they were either not interested in attending the Games or would prefer to stay in Calgary. Said Joseph Jansen, general manager of Banff Central Reservations: "When the deadline for full payment on the rooms arrived on Dec. 1, sponsors and OCO had to decide exactly how many rooms they wanted to pay for." The deadline was extended, but, added Petrak, "OCO did an excellent job on Olympic facilities but a poor job on promoting visitors."

Banff would seem to be an attractive site to Olympic visitors. Nestled in the Rockies, 128 km west of Calgary, the national park resort is only 66 km from the Games' alpine skiing venue at Mount Allan in the Kananaskis range and 31 km from the cross-country skiing and biathlon venues at the Gammas Nordic Centre. But at week's end, at least 389 Banff-area hotel rooms were available for the

Games. Said Banff and Lake Louise Chamber of Commerce manager Paul Royall: "Six months ago most hotels would have been sold out. But corporations and OCO backed. They contributed it."

Still, as the pressure on hotel space eased, OCO's optimism over massive pressure on the Games' transportation systems wavered. As many as 300,000 ticket holders on a single day could be

Return bus fare from Calgary to the mountain venues will be \$15. Still, warns Danchuk, "if people head out as soon before the scheduled start times, they'll never make it."

Yet, last month OCO launched a ticket sales campaign that, if successful, will add to the traffic problems. More than 400,000 tickets—primarily for such outdoor events as cross-country skiing, luge and bobsleigh—have still



Petrak and the Banff Springs Hotel more than 300 rooms suddenly available for the Games

trying to get from their hotels to the eight Olympic venues scattered about the city and in the mountains at Canmore and Kananaskis Country. Last week officials of the City of Calgary issued an appeal in hopes of preventing traffic jams on the Trans-Canada Highway linking the city to the two mountain venues. Said Dennis Danchuk, co-ordinator of the city's Olympic Transport Group: "We are urging people to form car pools, to leave for the venues at least three hours before events start and to use alternative routes."

To encourage car pooling from the first day, when 65,000 people will converge on Calgary's McMahon Stadium for the opening ceremonies and throughout the entire Games, vehicles transporting two or more ticket holders will be able to park free at Canada Olympic Park. In addition, city transit will be free to all Games ticket holders.

not been said. The Olympic committee's campaign—which is aimed at the other Prairie provinces and the down-market Alberta communities outside Calgary—includes a telephone order desk, replacing the written order forms, and ticket information brochures, which were delivered to 220,000 Edmonton households between Christmas and New Year's. Ticket sales have been unexpectedly slow in the provincial capital but are picking up as the Games draw closer.

Still, with more than 1.2 million tickets worth \$37 million already sold, unprecedented crowds for the Calgary Games are guaranteed. It is now apparent that the expected 80,000 Olympic visitors will have places to spend their nights—once the struggle of going and coming is over.

—JUDY BOWSE in Calgary

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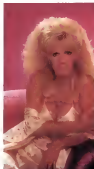
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PEOPLE

Entertainer Suzanne Somers is nothing like Chrissy, the scantly clad dumb blonde who played on the hit TV series *Three's Company*. Indeed, the 41-year-old performer is a published poet, who has just released her fourth book, *Keeping Secrets*, a dark but touching account of growing up with an alcoholic father. "I didn't plan to write it, but I just couldn't help myself," says Somers, who now lives in Palm Springs, Calif., with her husband of 18 years, 31-year-old Toronto-born *Queer News* editor Steve Somers says that the book was



Somers: growing up with an alcoholic

heard "only good things about it," and *Secrets* is indeed, he added, "a book that there is an appreciation, people are when the day is going well. It's like Canada."

The current issue of *Spy*, a national U.S. magazine, poses fun at Canada, which it calls "our slightly dim-witted neighbor to the north." In a seven-page story, *Spy* mocks Canadians for being so polite that they say "thank you" to their bank machines. Indeed, the magazine claims that American society could learn a lot from the politeness of Canadians. In an editorial, the magazine says that Americans should learn to be more polite to each other and to business people.

written with the hard-on consent of her family, including her father, her brothers and a sister, all recovered alcoholics. Writing *Secrets*, "My family was outraged when I asked for their permission. They went through all the same emotions I experienced while writing it. They were angry, horrified, distraught and sad," she adds. "One by one, they gave me their blessing. My dad said, 'I don't care that everyone knows I was a drunk, I just care what they think about you.'"

Four of the five Warnae Ballet dancers who defected to Canada last November after performing in Hamilton, have already landed on their feet. Two of the four men have joined Ottawa's contemporary Theatre Ballet of Canada, while the other two have gone to the Calgary City Ballet. But the group's new women, 21-year-old Doreen Gerschlager, is still looking for work. Theatre Ballet's new dancers, Robert Giesbrecht, 23, and Jan Zdenkiewicz, 25, will debut during the group's 25-stop, North American tour, which starts in February. "We chose Canada because we had

Kinsinger/Black's asset



only good things about it," and *Secrets* is indeed, he added, "a book that there is an appreciation, people are when the day is going well. It's like Canada."

Black companion. "The addition of Kinsinger," said Hollinger vice-chairman Peter White, "is a tremendous asset. He has an entrée to the world."

Time has not mollified G. Gordon Liddy, the tough guy of the 1972 Watergate break-in. Just before Christmas, the former FBI agent suffered broken bones and a perforated kidney after being run down by a pickup truck on his property near Washington, D.C. Last week he vowed to sue the driver, who was charged with driving recklessly. Liddy, who spent 4½ years in jail for his part in Watergate, "There are some folks looking for this truck driver. They are friends of mine from my days in prison. If I were this chap, I would be more concerned about them than about the police." As for the driver's female passenger, Liddy added ominously, "I suspect she was there for a romantic interlude. She is not responsible and has nothing to worry about."

When Belgian-born actor Patrick Swayze landed the most prominent role last August in *Mo'Nique*, CTV's extravagant new weekly drama series, he became the centre of a heated



St. Onge, Bauchau profits before ethics

controversy. Trifolium Canada, the federal funding agency, threatened to withdraw support from the 11 Trifolium members if a Canadian was not cast in the lead, but later backed down. And as the series opened to mixed reviews last week, critics singled out Bauchau, who plays André Valois, a wealthy and charismatic businessman, as its baddest attraction and praised the performance of 22-year-old former fashion model Gaylene St. Onge, who makes her acting debut in each of the first two episodes. Valois makes profits for ethics. St. Onge, the 40-year-old Bauchau, "I'm a little worried about André's financial health."

— EYONNE COX with correspondence reports



Agathe Kanner, L. & R. Kanner

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The pace of progress

The sooty black powder—part of a chemical group known as pyrimidines, boranes, super acids—looks unassuming. In fact, it is so heavy that a cubic inch of it weighs a quarter of a pound. And no discovery last February by Houston physicist C. W. Paoi Chai sent waves of excitement through laboratories around the world. The reason was the astonishing properties the material took on when scientists plunged it into a frigid bath of liquid nitrogen. At approximately -178°C , a temperature occurring naturally on Earth only in the frigid outer reaches of the atmosphere...the material's electrical resistance dropped to zero, making it what is called a superconductor. Despite the cold, it was still by far the highest temperature at which scientists had ever observed superconductivity, and it sparked a heated race to convert the discovery into new technology. A year later, however, the unprecedented research assault has produced impressive amounts of knowledge—but few new breakthroughs. And researcher John Morone of Canada's National Research

Council (NRC) concludes that "people have been guilty of creating unrealistic expectations."

Still, few observers of the research under way in the potentially revolutionary field of superconductivity doubt the importance of Chai's 1987 discovery. The University of Houston

A research backbone for decades, superconductors have now become one of the most fashionable areas in science

professor, building on earlier work by Benoit B. Chai, researchers, defied scientific convention that for decades had concentrated the search for superconductors on metal alloys cooled to temperatures ranging between -260°C and absolute zero, or -273.15°C —the complete absence of heat. The discovery that a ceramic compound, formed from

copper oxide and barium carbonate, and the rare compound yttrium oxide, retained its superconducting properties at temperatures as high as 90°C above absolute zero spawned a host of predictions. Researchers forecast the eventual development of cheaper medical scanning machines, low-cost power transmission and wireless trains riding on magnetic cushions—all employing variations of the new compound.

Much of the optimism was based on the anticipation that further research would turn up new formulations of superconductors able to perform at room temperature. But so far, no researcher has isolated a compound that survives on Chai's formula. Georgia Institute of Technology physicist Ahmet Erol claimed at a scientific conference on Dec. 2 that he had produced several samples of a ceramic that retained its superconducting properties not only at room temperature but up to 321°C . But other researchers immediately dismissed his claim. Ned Zelen Carothers of the physics department at McMaster University in Hamilton. "In the last six months there have often been claims of that sort. So far, nothing has been reproduced."

In the excitement that followed last year's breakthrough, observers predicted as well that Chai's compound would eventually be adapted to practical uses. That



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Morton with superconductor; people have created 'unrealistic expectations'

achievement alone would dramatically reduce the cost of some present technology. Medical magnetic resonance imagers, a sophisticated instrument that some major hospitals use to look inside the body, incorporate several superconductors that require expensive liquid helium in order to reach their operating temperature of -267°C . Clearly, it would cost hospitals less to cool a ceramic compound in a superconductor

that functions at higher temperatures. But these applications also have run into problems. For one thing, most uses for superconductors require the material to be formed into flexible wires. But Chu's ceramic compound is about as flexible as a china cup. It was an attempt to create superconducting wire, and researchers wrapped fibers of the compound in copper, only to discover that the ma-

terial was no longer superconducting. Scientists at telecommunications giant AT&T Bell's New Jersey laboratory recently produced samples of the compound that came close to equaling the current-carrying capacity of copper. But commercial application of the yutrium-boron blend in such technology as electrical transmission lines would require performance 10 times that good.

Bell, after languishing for decades as a research backwater, superconductivity has become one of the most fashionable areas in science. In Canada, where five years ago only a handful of universities engaged in such research, the subject is now under study at virtually every physics and chemistry lab in the country.

But most observers now say that the fragile black ceramic compound is unlikely to find a real use in existing technology for at least five years. After one utility adventure vowed his lab to explore about the new compound, Morton recalled, "his words were, 'Call me in 10 years.'" As the first anniversary of Chu's 1987 discovery nears, that seems to be a realistic appraisal of the pace of progress in the effort to turn an isolated breakthrough into workable technology.

—CELEST WOOD in Toronto



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TELEVISION

Trivia in a strange brew

BREAKING ALL THE RULES: THE CREATION OF TRIVIAL PURSUIT (CBC, Jan. 17, 9 p.m.)

It is a classic Canadian censored story: Trivial Pursuit, the board game for the third generation, has sold more than 40 million copies worldwide in 70 editions since it was first introduced in 1983. And the best-selling Canadians who created it have become multibillionaires. The nation of turning their exploits into a feature-length TV movie sounds suspiciously like yet another marketing spin-off for the game itself. But the creators of CBC's *Breaking All the Rules*, like the creators of *Trivial Pursuit*, have got away with an incredible underdog movie, like the game, is witty, literate and entertaining.

As portrayed in *Breaking All the Rules*, Trivial Pursuit's three original founders are kindred spirits to SCTV's Macdonald brothers: Montreal journalists Chris Flaherty (Glenn Plummer) and Scott Abbott (Glenn Plummer) and Flaherty's brother, John (David Chappell), pursue their in-series passion with love. Against a soundtrack of snazzy songs by Jimmy Buffet, they emerge as disingenuous dreamers reluctant to do their homework. The fourth partner, lawyer Ed Warner (Garry Andrew), keeps reminding them of the books at hand, running cash and writing 6,000 questions.

Beer is present in so many scenes that it begins to seem like the universal solvent of the Canadian imagination. The boys chase a strip joint in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., for their headquarters. As two of the partners elude a boozing dad in New York, they consult by phone with a colleague in Ontario—who struggles to make his other cocktail week in the darkened lounge.

Scripted by William J. Thomas and directed by David Barlow (*Swing Thing*), *Breaking All the Rules* is spiked with as irreverent and cheeky Canadian sense of humor. "If Canada were populated by Greek Mafioso dealers instead of Canadians," opens one character, "we'd all be better off." By contrast, the occasional snark at serious drama are weak. But *Breaking All the Rules* is a fascinating diversion, based on the notion that success is the most trivial pursuit of all.

—ERIAN B. JOHNSON

THEATRE: BRIEF ENCOUNTERS

YASSA

By Martin Gorky
Directed by Helena Kasi-Hovson

A pre-revolutionary Russian equivalent of *Dallas* or *Dynasty*, Martin Gorky's *Yassa* is a portrait of capitalist decadence. New money in North America prevails at Montreal's Centaur Theatre, the moody melodrama focuses on Yassa Zholevna, a fence patriarch who struggles to keep the family's shipping business from disintegrating while her husband and husband become embroiled in scandal. Gorky

is 20 years later to conform with his new mission as Canada's cultural czar. London-based director Helena Kasi-Hovson's adaptation takes elements from both drafts for a better political and dramatic balance.

Yassa (Sandra Nicholls) is so powerful that when her husband is accused of corruption, she orders him to commit suicide—and he obeys. Nicholls's forceful and utterly convincing performance lifts Gorky's often-bewildering writing. In *Yassa*, 150 minutes, the play's weighty themes get a much-needed touch of levity from the Centaur's artistic director, Maurice Poulton, who delivers a fine comic performance as Yassa's brother, a leech whose political activity never gets beyond jockeying at Yassa's anarchic legions (see, Rachel Louisa Marland).

In an astonishingly detailed production, Kasi-Hovson has drawn a believable passion from the ensemble. Alternately hysterical, insightful and ferocious, *Yassa* is a strong meditation on power and decay.

—MARILYN GOODMAN

A LIE OF THIS MIND

By Sam Shepard
Directed by Larry Latta

Sound like like latter-day overboys who have lost the freedom of an open range, the male characters of *A Lie of This Mind* playright Sam Shepard set out their dreams of escape—and leave

their bewildered women to pick up the pieces. Shepard's most recent play, *A Lie of This Mind*, is currently running in an excellent production at Toronto's Tarragon Theatre. The play picks up on the calamitous life of a typical Shepard hero named Jake (Kim Coates) just after he has broken up. His actress wife, Beth (Breeda Butler),

Crippled and brain-damaged, Beth is rescued by her protective brother and spirited away to their parents' home. While her brother and husband offers a breakdown and retreats to his childhood bedroom, where his over-



Yassa's Nicholls, Poulton and (bottom right) Marland rehearse passion

bearing mother, Lorraine (Susan Wright), succumb him with cream of broccoli soup. The scenes drift ever deeper into the shadowy berberland between the normal and the surreal. By the play's end, it seems incredible that Jake should set out in the dead of winter, clad only in leopardskin, his father's leather pants and a large American flag, to find Beth.

The flag is typical of Shepard's alien preface and self-conscious use of American icons, and there is an emotional deadness at the play's heart. But the energy and bare conveyed by the strong cast are infectious. *A Lie of This Mind* does not tell the whole truth about contemporary America, but its revelations are as haunting as a lullaby lullaby.

—JOHN REMBOLD

RAP MASTER RONNIE

Lyrics by Gerry Trudeau
Music by Elizabeth Swados
Directed by Frank Condon

President Ronald Reagan's administration still has a year of life remaining, but the buzzards of satire are already busy tearing strips off it. One of the most entertaining processes at the front has been Gerry Trudeau, whose *Doonesbury* cartoon strip has often made sounder jobs of Reagan's conservative revolution. In 1984 Trudeau extended his field of satire with a satirical musical comedy, *Rap Master Ronnie*, which he created along with composer Elizabeth Swados. Already widely staged in the

United States, the work had its Canadian premiere last week at Toronto's Workshop Theatre.

Ray Laundry's brilliant, accurately accurate portrayal of Reagan is backed by a strong off-purpose chorus, who take the roles of Reagan's henchmen, family and other staff Republicans. Their buoyant repertoire contains a few songs of particular interest to Canadians, including one on sex and race. When a little boy asks his parents why his favorite lake is dying, they sing a number whose refrain is "We gotta do one more study, little body." But *Rap Master Ronnie* saves its hardest punches for the subject of nuclear war: its humor darkens radically as it becomes obvious that having a polar is the White House is no laughing matter.

—J.B.



Smith, Hurren: a bitter tale exploring Catholic guilt and self-degradation

FILMS

A withered Irish rose

THE LONELY PASSION OF JUDITH HURREN

Directed by Jack Clayton

Adapted from Canadian writer Brian Moore's extraordinary 1986 novel of the same name, *The Lonely Passion of Judith Hurren* tells a withering and bitter tale. The title character (Judith Hurren) is a plain, middle-aged spinster left alone after the death of her despondent son (Wendy Hiller). Her life has become a succession of poverty from one dreary, chilly Dublin boardinghouse to another to give piano lessons. And when Miss Hurren, as she is called, finds her difficulties unbearable, she turns to a bottle of Irish whiskey for companionship. Only then does she unleash her emotions, rage against the cruel God who has left her without hope. Although the movie never matches Moore's novel for the deft way in which it captured spirit-depression, it does boast some stellar performances.

Smith's portrayal cuts close to the bone: her face basks all the terrors of Catholic guilt and self-degradation. "It's only me," she announces on arriving for her weekly Sunday visit at the home of the O'Neills, a family that exorcises her out of pity—and then laughs at her behind her back. Equally effective is Bob Hoskins as James Madden, a tramp who has been living in the United States and moves into the boardinghouse that

Miss Hurren calls her temporary home. He believes that she has money to help finance his business ventures, while she mistakes his attention for genuine attraction. Shooked to discover his ulterior motives—and finally stopped of all illusions about her life—Miss Hurren ditches her glass and begins a list long of pain, humiliation and horror.

There is little in Moore's book that needed highlighting, but director Jack Clayton (known at the *Toy*, *The Great Gatsby*) has shot the film mostly in close-ups. This works when the camera lingers on the expressive faces of Smith and Hurren, but is less successful in other dramatic moments. The subplot and flashback to Miss Hurren's relationship with her cruel, selfish son, which is the heart of the ending, has a much softer impact than the novel's.

But *The Lonely Passion of Judith Hurren* is worth seeing primarily for its pinkest acting, especially Smith's. As a withered woman who makes no last desperate lunge at happiness, she gives a touchingly self-effacing performance, devoid of her usual satirical mannerisms. And some images, including the helplessness on Miss Hurren's face after she has spent a drunken night on the cold floor, are unforgettable. Seldom has loneliness been so passionately conveyed.

—LAWRENCE UTOBIE

OBITUARY

An officer, a gentleman

Many actors are only as good as their roles, but Trevor Howard's talent exceeded the sum of his dramatic parts. The abstinently built British screen star, who excelled at playing stalwart but sensitive characters, died in London last week at 70 from complications from influenza and bronchitis. Rugged, dignified and always superbly commanding, the former Second World War paratrooper played military commanders in films including *The Third Man* (1944) and the 1962 remake of *Moby-Dick* on the BBC. But he was most famous for his starring role in Noel Coward's *Brief Encounter* (1945), in which a chance status-stance meeting between a married doctor (Howard) and a suburban housewife (Celia Johnson) leads to guilt-ridden love. Even though Howard played more supporting roles than leads, critics regarded him as the equal of Alec Guinness. Neil Gaiman, director of the Ontario Film Institute, "The show his parts carefully, and even if a film wasn't all that good, he was good in it."

Born in Cliftonville, Kent, to a Canadian nurse and an English insurance salesman, Howard studied at London's Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, graduated at 21, and joined *Anglo-American* in the late 1930s. After his military service, he was his first of almost 80 film roles: a small part in *The Way Ahead* (1944). He followed up his screen in *Brief Encounter* with another memorable starring role in the thriller *I See a Dark Stranger* (1946), playing opposite Deborah Kerr. He won a British Film Award for the sea drama, *The Ship* (1954), and pursued his only Oscar nomination for his poignant role in *Shadow of a Doubt* (1959), in which he portrayed sinister Walter Reed. In later years Howard was praised for such smaller roles as the village priest in *Rope's Daughter* (1970) and a judge in *Gaslight* (1982).

Offscreen, Howard and his actress wife, Helen Cherry, died in road fire. He loved classical jazz, polo and the business company of close friends. Former *Melvin's* movie reviewer Cyril Gornall wrote a *City Radio* column, met comedy legend Spike Jones and in the late 1960s, *Star* Glynis. "He was one actor you wanted to have a quiet run with when the interview was over—and there wasn't many of those."

—PAMELA YOUNG in Toronto



Drabinsky: a backlash of celebrity-consumer protests and fierce studio suits

SHOW BUSINESS

Weak links in a chain

Gershon Drabinsky, chairman of the Toronto-based Chaplin Odess Corp., has a reputation for overcoming obstacles. His ascent in the past five years has been as stark as the bustier wearing the popcorn in his 1944-screen chain of North American theatres. But recently the floor has begun to get sticky under Drabinsky's leg. His relentless drive to expand his 360-million empire has begun to generate a backlash. Last week New York City's *Independent Mirror* Ed Koch called for a boycott to protest Chaplin's recent move to increase ticket prices to \$7.99 (95¢) from \$6 at its Manhattan theatres. Meanwhile, Chaplin's controversial policy of showing controversial movies has provoked local and national bans from U.S. and Canadian audiences. More damaging, however, is a dispute between Chaplin and Hollywood's Columbia Pictures and TriStar studios, which recently merged to form Columbia Pictures Entertainment, a property of Coca-Cola Ltd. Columbia has now switched its allegiance to Drabinsky's arch-rival in Canada, the Toronto Players Inc. theatre chain.

Drabinsky's antithetical campaign to build and renovate theatres has drawn widespread praise. But his art-deco design has a bottom line. And Koch's campaign is the latest example of fallout from Chaplin's New York expansion. Last September such actors as Tony Danza and Debra Winger joined a protest over Chaplin's conversion of Manhattan's Regency repertory theatre

into an outlet for first-run movies. Soon after, Chaplin provoked new criticism by raising ticket prices at its 39 Manhattan outlets. A week later, the *Louise* chain followed suit at its 16 New York screens. And last week Koch refused the controversy by leading a picket of two dozen protesters outside the chain's Barent and Corcoran theatres. Chaffing "Save a buck," the demonstrators tried to dissuade moviegoers from entering the two theatres, where Broadway *Angus* and *Sho* were playing. Koch said that he plans to lead a picket at a different theatre each Sunday night. "It's his Drabinsky," he told *Melvin's*. "He's doing good things. But he's also ripping off the customer!" Drabinsky, however, insists that the price increases and the commercials are necessary to fund theatre renovations.

So far, Koch's campaign does not seem to have harmed Drabinsky's business. In fact, according to a Chaplin official, the night that Koch picketed Broadway *Angus* at the Corcoran, the box office did unusually well. But although Drabinsky appears unaffected by controversy in New York, he seems to have suffered a more serious setback in Hollywood. Last month he became embroiled in a dispute with a major studio boss—Vivian Mankin, the executive now at the helm of Columbia.

According to industry officials, Drabinsky had been planning to wildly promote *Seminar* (Berthoud's) original epic, *The Last Emperor*, during the Christmas period. But Columbia de-

clined a staggered release so that the movie could reap publicity from anticipated Oscar nominations in February. When Drabinsky did not get his way, he refused to exhibit Columbia's *Love and Part II*, starring Bill Cosby. Kaufman retaliated by cutting Chaplin off from all new Columbia films. Last week that studio began exhibiting in Canada through Paramount Pictures, a move that the theatre chain's chairman, Walter Scharf, describes as "the beginning of an ongoing relationship."

That misalignment could tip the balance in the bitter feud between Chaplin Players and Columbia. In lower Canada, Chaplin thrived with only three Hollywood studios in Canada—Orion, MGM-Can-Am and Fox and MCA-Universal—while Fox is linked to five, including the boulevard giant Paramount. Fox has also publicly embraced Chaplin last month by purchasing the five marathons of the *Paragon* theatre in Toronto as the grounds that five seats were still under construction.

Despite such obstacles, the Chaplin empire continues to expand. It recently acquired 80 screens in the Washington, D.C., area and now plans to extend its chain overseas to Europe. Still, it has been a rocky year for Drabinsky, who was unimpeachable for comment because of yet another setback, one that added injury to insult. He was in hospital last week with a broken left arm which he suffered in a fall during a Christmas vacation.

—CAROLAN JOHNSON in Toronto with LARRY BLACK in New York

MACLEAN'S BEST SELLER LIST

FICTION

- 1 *The Tompkinses, King (5)*
- 2 *Kaleidoscope, Reid (5)*
- 3 *Sorcerer, Atwood (4)*
- 4 *Heaven and Hell, Jakes (4)*
- 5 *Shivers, Fries (4)*
- 6 *Practical Games, Glassy (3)*
- 7 *Hot Money, Franco (3)*
- 8 *Precedent Unsettled, Tupper (3)*
- 9 *Savages, Carter (3)*
- 10 *Winter, Davidson (3)*

NONFICTION

- 1 *Time Flies, Gort (3)*
- 2 *Concern in the Wilderness, Newman (3)*
- 3 *Viruses in High Places, Hays (3)*
- 4 *Disrupted History of Canada, edited by Brown (2)*
- 5 *Spectator, Wright (2)*
- 6 *Sexual Development and Love, Jones (2)*
- 7 *Cosmos: A Living Cookbook, Freeman (2)*

- 8 *Metamorphosis, Barlow (2)*
- 9 *Waves, Brown (2)*
- 10 *Stone, Ross (2)*

(1) Photos last week

—Compiled by Sandra McGeer

The trip along Seventh Heaven

By Allan Fotheringham

There may be better ways of starting off life on the first day of the year, but it's doubtful. The best way is to stand on the very top of one of the highest mountains on the continent, in brilliant sunshine, and then ski to the very bottom—without breaking any valuable parts. Nevada has not yet been approached, probably never will be, but Seventh Heaven has been achieved.

Seventh Heaven is the name of the bowl at the peak of Blackcomb Mountain, an eight-kilometre run above Whistler Village, the 6000-and-3000-foot resort some 90 minutes north of Vancouver as the plane flies. It is to die. To stand atop Seventh Heaven, as we approach the new year, the sun glancing off the pressing snow, and the heaving ski bunnies, is to experience the gift of gravity: let go, open one's eyes occasionally and, an hour or so later, one's stretched body is springing rapidly toward the hot tub that rests at ground level. From raw sailors to raw stunts, it's the only way.

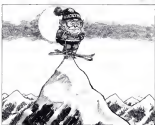
At the moment, as we write, Blackcomb offers the best skiing in the world. There is insufficient snow this season at the peak Whistler, so jet-set people that sop up the milk. Conditions are not that good in the American West—Sun Valley, Aspen, Vail. For this moment, Whistler-Blackcomb is atop the destinations for all the hedonists. Who are willing to plank down \$25 a day for the privilege of fracturing a limb or two (there is a group rate if you break more than one).

The reason for all this is a mere 300 metres of snowmaking, that being the bill for the new high-speed lifts that can get you faster to a broken leg than any ski resort anywhere. Skiers, being from monasteries, view everything as a ratio: how much time they can risk before the mountain is covered with new snowy minutes if skies to get up a mountain where they can fall down again.

Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for Southern News.

The two-mountain complex—Whistler and Blackcomb being side-by-side—pride themselves on providing the greatest vertical drop of any ski resort in North America, and possibly anywhere. To get to the top of Whistler, so huge is the mountain, it takes you an hour, on four different lifts.

Blackcomb, thanks to the 26 m/s, now has deer-body chairs, moving at the speed of a small Volkswagen, that zoom you into the cone at daunting speeds—affording you twice the opportunity over a day to crush your



thief. It is a rare privilege.

What's it like in Seventh Heaven? You're far above the tree line so you gaze about in a 360-degree circle and nothing but ice-cream cone peaks. And silence—save for the occasional cracking of a stick. Ordinary mortal ski the glacier that extends below the last chair. At the restaurant, there are new fluffy tablecloths and polite waiters and a menu as good as the view.

Final proof of the strength of the year? At the Roundhouse atop Whistler, along with the shirk and the burger, there is now a sushi bar. Nothing like a little raw tuna to warm you up after a snowy morning of skiing. Final satisfaction of a New Year's Eve snow: good friends? To gaze about at midnight and find that one's children, instead of wet trailing some dino, are still spruced around a fire, content and satiated.

In the end, at the end of it all, there is nothing like the slippery se-

duction of snow. Novakoties can masquerade as athletes by allowing gravity to do its thing, today fathers taking big dino, like Franz Klammer and Jean-Charles Killy and maybe Ken Read and possibly Nancy Greene, skidding through the snow.

You have to be fairly fit to play tennis. (You don't have to be fit at all to play golf, the world's second-most-boring sport, surfing being the winner there.) You have to be fit to jog, or jogging will make you fit. The joy of skiing is that if you learn to pivot the tips down, all effort is removed from your lower. The slope does it all, if you are half-bright enough to dodge trees, snowcats and errant Japanese tourists dressed in nylon outfits that cost more than your salary.

There are a jiffy 78 runs on Blackcomb, sliding down the mountain, and the new lifts can handle 15,000 skiers an hour. Most of them wear sunglasses, trying to look like Warren Beatty (Jack Nicholson does not ski, restricting his job-drama to attendance at Los Angeles Lakers basketball games). Slump, as with most middle-class sports—tennis, jogging, shopping—is as much a fashion show as it is an athletic pursuit. We reach the ultimate when a spectacular chap encountered in a gondola, side demonstrates his method for keeping his lifeline from fogging up. His ski goggles encompass a face that appears unfoggable. The scenario actually saves windbreak wipers on their goggles. We all struggle.

On the final run down into Whistler Village, the tastes of Umberto's simple cheese and shy patress beckoning, the hot tub waiting, the golden sun lowering, there is a sharp stop along a trail and—as if from another—as joy blast is the face from a snow-making gun that larks in the trees.

The chap coming along beside me leans over and whispers: "They put there on purpose. Just to reveal you what the weather is Toronto in like today."



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A man and a woman are lying in bed in a dimly lit bedroom. The man, on the left, is wearing a red shirt and holding a glass of orange juice. The woman, on the right, is wearing a blue and white striped shirt and light-colored pants. They are both looking towards the camera. In the foreground, on a dark surface, there is a bottle of Canadian Club whisky, a glass of orange juice, and some other items. A large, stylized white outline of a Canadian Club bottle is superimposed over the bottom half of the image.

"Shall we call it a night."

BEST IN THE HOUSE

Canadian Club